

# Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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## Experiences of a Deaf Y. M. C. A. War Worker

By EDWARD E. RAGNA

### PART I

DRAFT No. 2624

*"When the sun in bed,  
Curtained in cloudy red,  
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave."  
Nativity—John Milton.*

**R**IGHT and early on Tuesday, August 7, being the lucky seventh man called out No. 2624, I went to the Hall of Records in Hartford with a crowd of others for physical examination. When I got there I did not care to advertise my deafness, and was readily accommodated by the draft board which refused to believe it. Thus so kindly accommodated, and eager to slip past into the army I at once stripped off my clothes, and with several others I was soon dancing, jumping and galloping around the room in my birthday clothes like horses at a fair.

When I viewed the other fellows I became a little bit prouder of my physique for my deafness is an invisible defect and does not show; on the other hand, while the others could hear—some of them had big paunches extending out into the air like an overhanging cliff, or the stern of an ocean liner curving down to the rudder. I suppose those fellows habitually had to carry two horse revolvers or loaded flasks in their hip pockets to counterbalance the weight of their paunches. Other fellows were as hairy as bears!

Two medicos trailed after me thumping my chest, and listening to the operation of my internal machinery. Then like tailors they began to measure my birthday clothes—the distance of the fifth rib from my navel; the sternum to the medulla oblongata; the femur to the metatarsus; then they measured the power of my bellows, and the pumping station, and all was carefully marked down on impressive looking documents.

I had passed all the tests, and was soon to take the hearing test. I noticed that the other men merely nodded or shook their heads, and I intended to do the same, but alas, for all my well laid plans,—the door opened, and in sailed Dr. E. Terry Smith an eye, ear and nose specialist who had operated on my nose, and knew me. I hated the sight of him and was afraid he would spoil my game. This he did. He stopped at sight of me, and then came on like a hawk and asked "Did you go to the deaf and dumb asylum?"

Well, my fellow countrymen, how would you like to be asked this question after your game of getting into the army has been balked? Sounds like insult to injury, doesn't it? I stared at the animal who had asked such a wild question, and slipped on my garments. I then argued with the "sawbones" that I wanted to join the heavy artillery, and that deafness was an advantage there than otherwise, etc.

They however refused to take that dope, and I was rejected and thrown out. I was sore when I picked up my hat, then I happily remembered that the Marquise de Lafayette could hardly speak a word of English when he arrived here in 1776, yet he became a major-general. I remembered, too, those lines—

*"Whate'er the fortunes of the fray  
Tomorrow brings another day."*

So I waited my chance to get into active service.

This was the situation when I called "early on one frosty mornin'" in late November at the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., always an oasis in a desert to every stranger. It was a cold morning, and I came earlier than any of the secretaries, so I warmed myself near the fireplace with flaming gas logs. At 9:30 I inquired at the desk and was given a slip of paper, and I went upstairs to call on the religious and educational secretary—a fine gentleman, Mr.

something might turn up. This I did,—I called every day and met the smiling, ever hopeful face of Mr. Yelton. He is a born optimist, but the answer was always negative, and in truth, he had nothing at all in the matter of employment to offer me. I persisted, and was interested to see how long the answer would continue to be negative. I knew that according to the Law of Chance—the long string of negatives would sooner or later have to be broken by an affirmative answer, or as James Whitcomb Riley has it:—

*"For you know not every morrow  
Can be sad;  
So, forgetting all the sorrow  
We have had;  
Let us fold away our fears,  
And put by our childish tears;  
And thru all the coming years  
Just be glad."*

The break came very soon,—when I called on Mr. Yelton one morning he told me that a telegram had been received from Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, for a mail clerk and allround useful man. It was the camp of the Ohio National Guard, and some from West Virginia, and because of the vast majority of the Ohio men there, the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. had charge of the "Y" work in that camp.

The position was offered to me, and I accepted it gladly; the thought of going south and escaping the on-coming winter, which through all the fall months I had premonition that it was going to be a severe one (and it certainly was,) was equally an advantageous factor as was my success in breaking into the Y. M. C. A. service and establishing a precedent.

Mr. A. G. Bookwalter who was General-secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the camp, started north for Cincinnati and I waited eagerly for him. His train ran straight into the first of the big blizzards that fell, and the train was delayed several hours. When I met him everything was satisfactorily arranged. To increase my usefulness I was given a lesson in auto driving at the Y. M. C. A. auto school, and at the end of two hours was driving the Ford auto back to the auto school,—dodging the cars and teams, and the deep snow making driving exhilarating.

At last, December 14, the day of days came. I was in high spirits. I was leaving in the evening with a party of other "Y" men for Camp Sheridan in Alabama, and we were the objects of the envy of the other Y. M. C. A. men who knew when we started, and longed to get out of the snow belt, and out of the reach of the cold wave which then prevailed in Cincinnati. In the afternoon I had packed up and was all ready to leave at the drop of the hat.

Everybody down to the pretty stenographers was more than ordinarily friendly on that last day. They went "over the top" and charged the stone-wall of my customary reserve and dignity as behooves a dignified professor in a school for the deaf. The wall tottered and fell like a pile of bricks, and I came out of my reserve and we all met on common ground, and all did "our bit" to increase the paper shortage.

But there is an end to everything on earth except Hope which "springs eternal within the human breast," and the time came for us to go. I had a suit case and a grip, but the whole party was given



Edward E. Ragna

Elmer Yelton. His face showed him to be a man of keen intellect and kindness mixed with firmness, and a high polish of diplomacy and patience and tact.

I told him of my varied experiences and adventures; showed him the highly flattering papers given to me by the professors when I graduated from the Connecticut Agricultural College in 1915, and, in fact, I showed him all my cards and laid them out on the table. We then bunched our knowledge together about the present state of things, and I offered my services to the Y. M. C. A. Being totally deaf, but able to talk freely, my proffer of services was unique to the Y. M. C. A. They were kindly considerate of the good education I had, and the fact that I had been a professor in the New Jersey School for the Deaf the preceding year, but my case being as General-secretary Bookwalter afterwards said "without precedent," and my deafness being naturally considered a handicap, whereas the Y. M. C. A. is always aiming for increased efficiency, together with my being inexperienced in the nature of the work they carried on—the answer to the offer was distinctly negative, though out of consideration it was formally put "in abeyance." I was not at all discouraged.

My offer being unique, and having nothing for me at that time—I was invited to call often for perhaps

additional packages and bundles until we looked like junk dealers fleeing from Mt. Vesuvius. A bag of "eats," the gift of those in charge of the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria, was given to me, but my hands were full, and I was figuring whether to carry the bag in my mouth or tie it to my ears when it elusively disappeared, but I thought some one else was carrying it, and so felt satisfied for the time. After a great "send off" we floundered thru the deep snow, and rode in a packed trolley car filled with the evening crowds going home, till we got to the Pennsylvania Station.

At 6 P.M. we passed through the iron portals to our train one of the crack express trains of the L. & N. Line. It was composed of a long train of dusty Pullmans and some day coaches. Traffic was congested in those days, and locomotives were detached from the passenger trains to help relieve the freight congestion, and those that remained in passenger service pulled nearly double the number of coaches.

As I climbed into my Pullman I figured that I had seen the last of the confounded snow, and rubbed my hands gleefully like a Jew who had come out on top in a raw deal. The thought of the envious faces of those we left behind in Cincinnati to waltz with old Boreas was a rich source of merriment, and I felt in mighty good spirits.

Our train pulled out of the station, and I began to make myself at home. It was then I discovered that the bag of "eats" wasn't on the train at all. My appetite had all along been too healthy for my purse, and the way I missed that free lunch bag of "eats" was something fierce. I thought it was the same case, with the other fellows and that they would blow up when they found that their "fodder" had flown. I soon found out from Mr. Bookwalter that the others were all ready carrying their suppers in their stomachs, having stoked themselves while I was engaged in the note writing contest.

*"Und das was bei ihr singen,  
Die Lorelei getan."*

And so a German Rhine fairy had cut off old Edward Ragna from his commissariat, eh? However, a custom-house examination of the baggage revealed to Mr. Bookwalter a box of sandwiches and cake with which some one had kindly burdened us. He gave it to me and with characteristic New England energy I took it to the Pullman smoker and cleaned out the box to its four corners.

The Y. M. C. A. men in our party who were going down to reinforce the force all ready there, were men who were "somebody." Some were bank cashiers, some were insurance men and all were highly educated and experienced. The only man who was not a college man, was a mechanic thirty-eight years old, who however had varied experience, and had seen much hard service in the army in the Philippines. He kept me interested the rest of the evening telling of his experience under General Lawton and other commanders. I recall that the bugler who had the honor to sound "taps" as General Lawton's body was borne across the water was none other than a Mr. Sutherland who until re-entering the Service recently, had been leader of the Governor's Foot Guard band in Hartford—one of the best bands in Connecticut.

Then as Milton has it in his 'L *Allegro*:

*"Thus done the tales, to bed they creep.  
By whispering winds soon lulled asleep."*

At 10 P.M. our berths were made and, I pulled up the window curtain to take a last look at the snow which I expected would be all gone when I awoke in the morning if the train kept up the swift pace, and with a guffaw and a laugh at old Winter, I pulled it down and climbed into my berth.

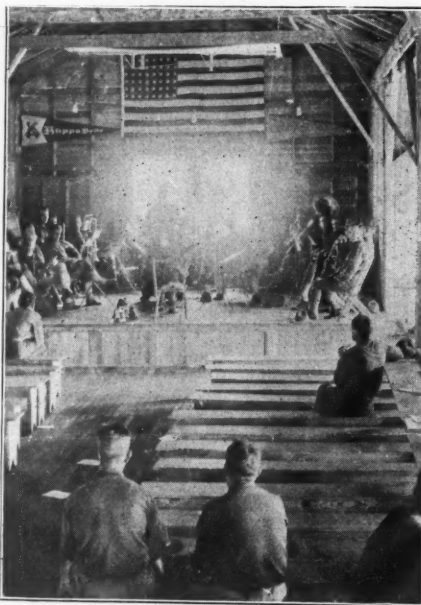
As to the "whispering winds soon lulled asleep" of Miltons; I took particular care to avoid them altogether as it was biting cold and blowing hard enough to take the feathers off a hen.

There was not trouble with the ventilation, in fact as the night wore on it was so cold that I felt I was getting ventilation straight through my blankets, and I threw my overcoat and whole wardrobe over me and was cold even then. It was so cold, and the sweeping wind absorbed so much heat from the

locomotive that it was slowed down, and I noticed several times during the night that the train was not in motion. We lost four hours this way.



Men on the Range Pits at the Rifle Range



Interior of a Y. M. C. A. Building in Camp

The next morning when I got up, I discovered that one of my shoes had been hid, and I had another one not my own. My four years at college had made me a Ph.D. in this line of horse play, and this hiding and exchanging shoes was pretty tame compared to pouring cold water or putting snow into the shoes as at college.

When I looked out for the first time that morning, we were passing Athens, just across the border from Tennessee, but behold! the confounded snow was still with us. True, it had been reduced from eleven inches in Cincinnati to four here, but snow is snow, and a hundred thousand tons of it could be seen out of every one of the fifty-six pullman windows in our car. I felt greatly relieved when I learned that we were four hours late. I do not as a rule, have such a comfortable feeling when I am late for anything.

The snow soon melted into patches as we sped on, and the sun was warm and bright. Finishing my dressing and shaving, I made my way through a few Pullman cars ahead to the dining car, and took a seat on the sunny side near a wide window. My companions were all ready there. The bright warm southern sun flooded the table, but the steel frame between the windows shielded me. I was enjoying the scenery when presently we crossed the broad Tennessee River wide and majestic in the bright morning sun, its waters sparkling and dancing. It was a wonderful view!

General-secretary Bookwalter arose to go back to his Pullman and he peeled off a dollar from his roll for me to pay my bill. "I am not very hungry," I told him, "I think sixty-five cents will more than do."

He smiled; left me the dollar, and moved out evidently knowing better. I ordered a simple New England breakfast of oatmeal and cream, toast, bacon and eggs coffee—turning down everything else on the tempting menu. After he had served me, the colored waiter smilingly brought my check marked \$1.10—a dollar and ten! light dawned on my cranium! Aha, now I understood. Not only would my dollar be swept off, but I also had to come across with ten cents more and the tip which I did.

But on a second careful thought, the Pullman Company may not be far wrong when they say that they lose money in the operation of these cars. They are between "the devil and the deep sea." If they charge lower, they will lose money; if they charge higher it keeps people out of the car; if they discontinue dining car service, the people will howl and set the Interstate Commerce Commission after them. Poor blokes!

The train sped on, and the snow disappeared into myriads of diamond drops, clustering trees, grass, fences and everything presenting a wonderful sight always to be found at the southern fringe of the snow blanket wherever it is.

When we were out of the snow belt, the tracks were no longer slippery; the wind was no longer blustering, but mild and the sun shone warmer; the water tinkled in the babbling brooks; the characteristic negro cabins flashed by with their doors open and their occupants out in the sun, watching us. Peaceful indeed was the scene in the sunny smiling land over which we were swiftly passing to join a body of men who were preparing to defend it across the water.

Everything was going fine; our train gathered speed and we went faster and faster to make up lost time—every part of our giant mogul locomotive was functioning perfectly as we shot into the Birmingham, Ala., station, and drew up with a grinding of brakes, and the customary sigh from the engine. I stepped out on the platform and was surprised at the line of Pullmans that composed our train. In the evening before, in hurrying to the car, I noticed that that the train was a long one, but now this fact came home to me with real force. I was much impressed.

We were out of the snow belt, and the weather was bright and cool like Spring. I saw negro women carrying bundles on their heads, a characteristic from time immemorial. Secretary Bookwalter met several of his friends on the station platform, but the rest of us were in a strange country, and had no more friends among the southern people than had Sherman's army.

The train soon started, and we climbed aboard our Pullman for the last lap of our journey. Montgomery is in the southern half of Alabama and as for us, the further south we went, the better, even to Venezuela.

The weather became warmer, as we sped on. We were due in Montgomery at 11:30 A.M., but did not get there until 2 P.M. We were met at the station by Y. M. C. A. automobiles from the camp, but we had brought so much baggage that we filled them up and had to go to camp by other means. One of the Y. M. C. A. men who met us at the station was Professor William Hutchins of Oberlin University. Mr. Bookwalter being busy elsewhere—Prof. Hutchins took us in tow and piloted us to a restaurant, and gave us all the information we desired. Professor Hutchins impressed me as being an *attentive* and *keen listener*, and a most courteous gentleman. He left us in January to return to the University. I understand that when the summer vacation comes he will have a very responsible position in France in Y. M. C. A. war work. Last March he won a five thousand dollar prize for writing a code of rules on the proper deportment of children and "grown ups."

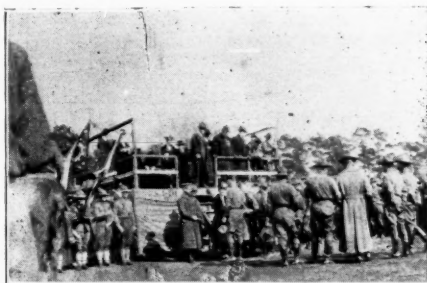
Montgomery is a typical southern city, the home of the Confederacy, and is a quiet, beautiful and interesting city. Its streets are well ordered, and its business is modern. It has many fine buildings and hotels, and I was well pleased with it.

We went into one of the restaurants near the Gay-Teague hotel, one of the many fine hotels there. My comrades ordered many dishes, but I ordered



good old Boston baked pork and beans to once more confirm my loyalty to my "native hills" of New England. The restaurant management made me feel at home and still more loyal to the north by charging me a stiff wallop price for my beans oh, about two ounces of them, and not having a microscope, I never found the pork, though I fished among the beans with my fork to find it. It's an old New York practice to furnish "imaginary pork" with your beans, so I guess the proprietor got his "academic" training in a New York restaurant. The price of everything was at a good stiff northern rate, but the quality of everything was very good, too. The restaurant's were regulated by the city and Camp Sheridan officers as to neatness, full set of screens, and quality of food. Montgomery with its excellent hotels is a good city.

Having exchanged an equal weight of silver for an equal weight of food our party, guided by a soldier who was himself returning to camp, boarded a car. Our car was a modern four wheel (single



Reception—Introducing Officers to Governor and Mrs. Cox

truck) affair which took us back fifteen years in our memory. Very few of our cars up north are anything but double truck affairs.

As we rode through the city we saw the beauty, the quaintness and the charm of the southern homes

and life, also the negro cabins in their quarter near the outskirts of the city.

Before leaving the center of the city our car stopped at a switch for other cars to pass coming in from the camp. It was Saturday afternoon, December 15, at 2:30 P.M. and the soldiers having the half day off came pouring into town. I have travelled in fifteen states, and have seen all kinds of crowds, but the crowd of soldiers on the incoming trolley cars made me sit up and take notice. The cars were packed fore and aft—starboard and quarterdeck with soldiers, and they clustered like bees on the outside fenders both rear and front, I wondered just how the motorman could see his way with that crowd riding on the outside front of the car. The sides seemed to burst with khaki clad soldiers, and the single truck cars rocked gaily like see-saws to the enjoyment of the soldiers who tried to accelerate the rocking. Later on, an order was issued forbidding the soldiers to unduly pack the cars.

EDWARD E. RAGNA.

## PUBLIC OPINION

By DR. J. H. CLOUD



ONE of the most important matters of legislation effecting "the welfare of all the deaf" is embodied in House of Representatives Bill No. 244 now awaiting action by Congress. The bill was introduced by Hon. John E. Raker of California, a member of the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College. The bill was originally drafted by the late Anson R. Spear of Minneapolis and introduced in the previous Congress by Senator Clapp and Representative Manahan both of Minnesota. The text of the bill as drafted by Mr. Spear, with a few minor changes suggested by the sub-committee of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf at the Staunton Convention of teachers appeared in the Public Opinion department of the Silent Worker for October, 1914. The Chronological development of the proposition may be traced in the columns of the same department in the issues for June, 1913, May, 1914, and October, 1914. As a matter of record in the Department of Labor the correspondence and as an index of the progress made towards the attainment of the much needed Bureau for the Deaf in the Department of Labor the correspondence given below is self explanatory. The following circular letter was sent to the heads of forty-two of the larger schools for the deaf in the United States. The letter was written on the official stationery of the President of the National Association of the Deaf.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1918.

My dear Sir:—At the Staunton Convention of Instructors of the Deaf, (pp. 195-6,) a bill to create a Bureau for the Deaf in the U. S. Department of Labor was unanimously endorsed. This matter, (H. R. Bill No. 244,) is now before the Congressional Committee of which Hon. W. J. Sears is the Chairman. Please write him immediately saying what you can in favor of the measure. Also please enlist as much Congressional support as possible from your State. If the Staunton endorsement means anything it must be that we can count upon the prompt and hearty co-operation of yourself and the teachers of your school.

Later on I would be pleased to get a line indicating extent of co-operation in this vital matter.

Thanking you for your help, I am,

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. CLOUD,  
President of the N. A. D.

Replies to the circular letter are given below in the order they were received:

### IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1918.

Rev. J. H. Cloud,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cloud:—I have yours of recent date concerning a Bill now pending before the Appropriation Committee to create a Bureau for the deaf in the United States Dept. of Labor. I have endors-

ed the measure as strongly as I could to Hon. W. J. Sears, Chairman of the Committee and also to Judge W. R. Green our Representative in Congress. When the Bill has as I hope received favorable consideration in the House and pending in the Senate calendar I would take great pleasure in interesting our two Senators in its behalf.

If I can be of further service command me.

As ever yours,

HENRY W. ROTHERT.

### COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

COLORADO SPRINGS

February 25, 1918.

Mr. Jas. H. Cloud, Pres.,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cloud:—I am enclosing you a letter to Mr. Sears and one to our most active member of Congress, Mr. Timberlake.

Hoping that the legislation may be prompt and favorable, and with best wishes to you personally, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. K. ARGO, Supt.

February 25, 1918.

Mr. Chas. B. Timberlake,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—This is to ask you to interest yourself in favor of the H. R. Bill No. 244 which creates a Bureau for the Deaf in the United States Department of Labor.

Deaf people ask only that they may have an opportunity to show what they can do. Their most serious difficulty has been to convince normal folks that they can do as good work along very many lines as if they had their hearing. This department would enable them to secure this opportunity and it would be up to them to make good which I am sure they would have no difficulty in doing.

We shall appreciate anything you may do in this case. Hon. W. J. Sears is the Chairman of the Committee.

W. K. ARGO, Supt.

### COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

February 25th, 1918.

Hon. W. J. Sears, Chairman,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—We wish to be placed on record as endorsing the bill to create a Bureau for the Deaf in the United States Department for Labor (H. R. Bill No. 244.)

There is a large field for some very effective work among a people who need the help. The deaf are ready, willing and able to hold up their end in all the activities of life providing they can have the opportunity of showing what they can do.

Anything that you may do in favor of the bill will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

W. K. ARGO,  
Superintendent.

### STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

February 25, 1918.

Mr. Jas. H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Cloud:—Your letter of February 22nd is received. I take great pleasure in sending a letter to Hon. W. J. Sears, Chairman of the Committee in charge of our bill, and also our own Congressman who is a schoolmate of mine, and personal friend.

If I can serve you in any other way, kindly let me know of it.

With kindest regards, and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. W. JONES.

### MARYLAND STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

February 25, 1918.

Dr. James H. Cloud, Pres.,  
National Association of the Deaf,  
2606 Virginia Avenue,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Dr. Cloud:—Thanks for your circular letter of February 22nd. I will see what I can do in the matter regarding the passage of the Bill.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

T. C. FORRESTER.

### GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

CAVE SPRING, GA.

February 25, 1918.

Mr. James H. Cloud, Pres.,  
National Association of the Deaf,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:—I have written to the Chairman of the Committee an endorsement of House bill No. 244.

I trust your efforts in behalf of this measure will succeed.

Very truly yours,

J. C. HARRIS,

### SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

CEDAR SPRING, S. C.

February 26, 1918.

President James H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cloud:—In reply to your letter of February 22nd, I beg to say that I am writing by this mail to Hon. J. W. Sears in regard to Bill No. 244. As opportunity presents itself I will do what I can to further this Bill. Wishing you success with this Bill, I am,

Yours truly,

N. F. WALKER,

Superintendent.

### SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

CEDAR SPRINGS, S. C.

Feb. 26, 1918.

Hon. W. J. Sears,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I am informed that there is now before your Committee, Bill No. 244 to create a Bureau

## THE SILENT WORKER

for the Deaf in the U. S. Department of Labor. I write to ask that your Committee give this Bill favorable consideration as its passage would be of great benefit to the Deaf of this country.

Yours truly,  
N. F. WALKER,  
Superintendent.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 26, 1918.

President James H. Cloud,  
National Association of the Deaf,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cloud:—In answer to your letter on the subject, I have written to Congressman Sears and to our representative, Mr. J. A. Elston. Mr. Elston was formerly a member of our Board of Directors and can be depended upon for active cooperation.

Yours sincerely,  
L. E. MILLIGAN,  
Principal.

MONTANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Boulder, Mont.,  
Feb. 26, 1918.

Mr. James H. Cloud, President,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cloud:—I have your letter of the 22nd, and in reply will say that I have written to our Governor and have asked him to call the attention of our people in Congress to H.R. Bill No. 244. I feel sure that he will do this for us, but if he should not want to I shall write to the Congress people direct.

Trusting that the bill will have smooth sailing, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
H. J. MENZEMER,  
President.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB  
New York, Feb. 28, 1918.

Rev. James H. Cloud,  
President N. A. D.,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cloud:—I have your letter referring to the Bill now before the Congressional Committee and will write to Chairman Sears today.

I shall be glad to do anything in my power to advance the interests of a Department Bureau for the Deaf.

Sincerely yours,  
L. B. GARDNER,  
Principal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

Mr. AIRY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.  
Feb. 28, 1918.

Rev. James H. Cloud, President,  
National Association of the Deaf,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:—Answering yours of the 22nd inst., I beg to state that it will give me pleasure to take up the matter to which you refer with our Congressman and urge upon him his co-operation. I will also write to the Chairman of the Congressional Committee having charge of the Bill.

Very truly yours,  
A. L. E. CROUTER,  
Superintendent.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
March 2, 1918.

Rev. J. H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of recent date, concerning the effort which is being made to create a "Bureau for the Deaf in the U. S. Department of Labor," has been received. I have on this date written to Hon. W. J. Sears urging the creation of this very necessary addition to the Department of Labor. I hope that the efforts which are being put forth to have this Bureau created will be successful.

H. E. WALKER,  
Superintendent.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF  
FULTON, Mo.

March 4, 1918.

Rev. J. H. Cloud,  
Gallaudet School for the Deaf,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cloud:—Enclosed find reply from Mr.

Sears, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Committee on Education.

Yours very truly,  
J. S. MORRISON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Committee on Education  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 28, 1918.

Mr. J. S. Morrison, Superintendent,  
State School for the Deaf,  
Fulton, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I am just in receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, calling my attention to H. R. No. 244. In reply thereto will state, this bill is now before the Committee for consideration and I can assure you same will be given careful consideration.

With kind regards, I am,  
Very truly yours,  
W. J. SEARS,  
Chairman.

[Similar replies from Mr. Sears were received by other superintendents.—J. H. C.]

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND  
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

March 5, 1918.

Rev. J. H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:—Complying with the request of your circular letter of the 22nd ultimo, in regard to H. R. Bill No. 244, I wrote Congressman Sears in regard to the matter. Today I received the enclosed communication from him which I will thank you to read and return to me for my file.

The only criticism I made in regard to the bill was that the salary for the head of the department should be \$6,000 instead of \$3,000. I believe you were on the committee with me at the Staunton Convention and you will remember that I objected then to the small salary in the original bill.

I am personally acquainted with Congressman Sears; in fact, he is the Congressman from my district. If you can suggest any way in which I can further lend my assistance in the matter of helping this bill along, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With kindest regards, I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
A. H. WALKER,  
President.

[The salary for the head of the proposed department was originally fixed at \$3,000 in the bill as drafted by Mr. Spear. The sub-committee of the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf to which it was referred by the Staunton Convention raised the salary to \$5,000 which was endorsed by the Convention. The qualifications required of the head of the department and the cost of living in Washington made the higher salary necessary in order to attract competent talent. That bill No. 244 has the salary fixed at a lower figure than that recommended by the Teachers Convention at Staunton evidently is due to some oversight.—J. H. C.]

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES  
LEXINGTON AVE., 67th to 68th Sts.

New York, March 5, 1918.

Rev. James H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cloud:—I am very happy indeed to comply with your request in regard to the bill in Congress. I remember distinctly that you and Mr. Albert Walker and I were on the Committee, and that our report on this subject was unanimously adopted.

With best wishes, I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
HARRIS TAYLOR,  
Principal.

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF  
TRENTON, N. J.

March 23, 1918.

Rev. James H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Dr. Cloud:—I beg to advise you that Mr. John P. Walker and myself have written a great many influential men here concerning the establishment of a bureau for the deaf in the Department of Labor. We are also asking members of the Board of Education to write. These men have considerable influence in Washington.

Trusting what little we may do will help the cause, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
ALVIN E. POPE,  
Superintendent.

UTAH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND  
OGDEN, UTAH.

April 4, 1918.

Rev. James H. Cloud,  
2606 Virginia Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—We sent the following letter, as requested, to Hon. W. J. Sears:

"We heartily approve of the establishment of a Bureau for the Deaf and the employ of the deaf by the government whenever and wherever their services may be needed.

The deaf as a class are good workmen, faithful, loyal, industrious, painstaking and efficient. Many are now employed by the government and are doing well."

Very truly,  
FRANK M. DRIGGS,  
Superintendent.

To the Industrial and Civil Service Bureau of the National Association of the Deaf has been assigned the task of getting the measure acted upon by Congress. This Committee is composed of W. P. Souder, Chairman, F. H. Hughes and A. D. Bryant all of Washington, D. C. Mr. Souder's address is 120 6th Street, S. E. The Committee has done excellent work and while the progress of the measure has been rather slow, due to the necessity of giving war measures precedence, it has been encouraging. The matter was given a hearing before the members of the Committee on education to which it has been assigned and the discussion is of such general interest that it is here reproduced in full from the official record:

*Hearing Before the Committee on Education House of Representatives Sixty-fifth Congress Second Session on H. R. 244 to Create a Bureau for the Deaf and Dumb in the Department of Labor, and Prescribing the Duties of Thereof.*

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, February 13, 1918.

The committee this day met, Hon. William J. Sears (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the Committee, the bill which we are to consider this morning is H. R. 244, introduced by Mr. Raker, of California, "To create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof."

On the same date there was introduced a bill, H. R. 159, by Mr. Miller, of Minnesota. I thought we might consider these two bills together, as they have the same end in view, if not identically the same bill, but we will first take up Mr. Raker's bill and consider it, and then the committee can decide. We will now hear from Mr. Raker, who introduced the bill.

STATEMENT OF HON. E. RAKER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. RAKER, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this is a counterpart of a similar bill introduced by myself during the Sixty-fourth Congress which I reintroduced at the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session. The title of the bill covers the real purpose, "To create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof."

Now, I do not want to go into the details of the matter, because I want you to hear from Mr. Johnson, and then Drs. Hall and Fay, of Gallaudet College, the college for the deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia, who are present, and other gentlemen who are familiar with this subject and have given their life work to it. They will be in position to cover the points and to show the value and necessity of such legislation.

Mr. TOWNER. Why is this bureau placed in the Department of Labor?

Mr. RAKER. The only reason I put it under the Department of Labor is because that class and kind of work has been put under the Department of Labor. In other words, the Child Labor Bureau is in the Department of Labor.

Mr. TOWNER. That is a labor proposition, but this is not a labor proposition. Why would it not be better to have this, being strictly an educational proposition, under the Commissioner of Education?

Mr. RAKER. Of course, that will be up to the committee, but I desire to state, Mr. Towner, that this has a double purpose. First, it is a question of education; and, second, the purpose is to gather data and information to show that these deaf and dumb people are able to become self-supporting, proficient, and should obtain the proper recognition in the commercial world and the labor world, to the end that they might give their services—



Mr. TOWNER. That is the object of all education, I think.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is true; that is the object of all education, but with the deaf and dumb they are looked upon as not being capable or able of entering into the various avocations and occupations of life, because of their defect, as being more subject to danger. It is thought that you get less from them, and they can not do the work, whereas, from demonstration, we find they are dentists, druggists, doctors, farmers, blacksmiths, they work in munition plants, are typists, and, in fact, participate in all of the industrial walks of life, and are making a success. The purpose of most people seems to be to disseminate knowledge in relation to the work of these people which prevents them from getting work, in order that they might become self-supporting. I think that is one of the main features of the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Judge, let me ask you a question, please.

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Now, there is a great class of people whom I regard, of course, as more unfortunate than the deaf and dumb, and that is the blind. Why are not they included within the purview of this investigation?

Mr. RAKER. The blind can not, I believe, be put on the same plane as the deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb can do practically everything that you and I can do. The boys play baseball, the girls play basketball, and the boys are as efficient on the trial field in playing baseball as the boys who can hear.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Oh, yes; I understand that.

Mr. RAKER. That being the case, you can put them in all walks of life where they can do the work, but a blind man can not. The method and mode of teaching them is different. The deaf and dumb have absolute freedom of locomotion; that is, they can come and go as they please, whereas a blind person can not.

Here is just an illustration from Paris. This is a clipping from the Washington Star of May 21, 1917, which reads as follows:

*War opens new field for Mutes of France—Deaf and Dumb become expert munitions makers and mechanics*

PARIS, May 5.

The intensive production of munitions in France, with its enormous requirements in hand labor, has opened up a new feature for the deaf and dumb, who before the war were excluded from factory work. Now hundreds of them are making shells and parts of automobiles and aeroplanes for the army. Some of them are earning the equivalent of \$4 a day.

Manufacturers refused deaf and dumb help previously because of the laws that made the employer responsible for all accidents to his employees and because the accident companies would not insure deaf and dumb. There were also prejudices against them arising from the supposed difficulty of conveying orders and explanations.

That answers better than I could the question asked by Mr. Towner as to just what these men are now actually doing. And as one who has given much observation to this question—I know we all try to, but there are so many things—I have had occasion for the last eight or nine years to be around Galludet College here in Washington, where they are doing this work, and I find they are turning out men and women as highly educated in all the walks of life, except vocational education, as any college in the world.

Now, there should be some mode and method by which these men and women could be placed in the various walks of life and become as efficient as possible under their drawback.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Now, I want to ask you one other question, and then I am not going to bother you any more.

Mr. RAKER. That is all right.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Now, section 10 here relates to an appropriation. I see you propose an appropriation of \$3,000 a year to pay the chief to the bureau. Now, is that all the expenses you contemplate for the establishment of a bureau of this character and scope?

Mr. RAKER. No; section 10 only fixes the salary of the chief.

Mr. BANKHEAD. And you have made no provision in the bill here for carrying on the work of the bureau.

Mr. RAKER. I did that for this reason, that I have followed the other appropriation bills, and, as I understand it, Mr. Chairman, this committee could not report a bill carrying an appropriation? Am I not right in that?

The CHAIRMAN. We carried an appropriation in the vocational educational bill. This committee shall try to pass bills with appropriations, if they are worthy bills, for education.

Mr. RAKER. That I did not know the committee would do. Of course, if they could and would, I would be most happy to see them do it but I took it

for granted that the committee was only legislative, namely, that they could only legislate upon the chief of the bureau and fix his salary, then allow such other employees as may be necessary then it would be reported by the proper authorities to the House and then go to the Committee on Appropriations. For instance, they would have a chief, a clerk and one assistant to start with, which would be provided for in the appropriation bill having the authorization of this bill; then the number of employees could be increased. If this committee would fix the appropriation I would be happy to have them do so, as it would expedite it that much more.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I don't think we can get the Appropriations Committee to sponsor appropriations of its own volition, and if we hope to get this bill through we have got to get it through by the activities of the Committee on Education.

Mr. RAKER. I agree with you.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is the reason I asked that question.

Mr. RAKER. That is the reason I did not do it. In the other committees there has been so much desire to keep all appropriations from any other committee except the Committee on Appropriations that I just thought I would not buck up against that feature.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will allow me, I think in all of this class of cases what the committee ought to do, and what this bill ought to do, is to make an authorization, not an appropriation, and by that means you escape the antagonism of the Committee on Appropriations, and, of course, it has just exactly the same effect, because in any event the appropriation has to be taken care of ordinarily by the Committee on Appropriations. I think, however, that the paragraph ought to be very much broader than that; in fact, that it ought to be an authorization for all of the expenses that Congress may afterwards authorize.

Mr. RAKER. I took this view, that section 10 fixes the salary of the chief and section 11 authorizes the employment of subordinate officers. Now, if the bill should become a law, this would occur. The Department of Labor would recommend to the Treasurer so much money for the chief of the bureau and the necessary assistants that they would figure out; say, a clerk or one or two to start with. That, then, would be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and would then go as an estimate to the House of Representatives and be referred in due course to the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, in regard to that question, while perhaps it should not go into this hearing, as it has been raised, as chairman of this committee I simply want to say that the Committee on Naval Affairs makes appropriations for the Navy, the Committee on Military Affairs makes appropriations for the Army, the Committee on Agriculture makes appropriations for agricultural purposes, and so on, and I can not see why this Committee on Education, dealing with the great question of educating the boys of our country, should not and can not handle any question that comes before it affecting educational matters.

Mr. TOWNER. I quite agree with you, Mr. Chairman, upon that proposition; but in order to do that we must remember that those committees on appropriations that you have referred to are authorized to make appropriations by the rules of the House, and this committee is not.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Mr. TOWNER. Strictly speaking, I think the point against this committee making a direct appropriation is well taken under the rules of the House. If it goes through, it goes through, and, of course, that is all there is to it. Of course, I should be very glad to join with the chairman in an effort to have the rule amended.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I was going to do.

Mr. TOWNER. That would be the proper thing to do; but in such a case as this I think it is wise just to make an authorization, because that accomplishes everything that we desire, and it does not violate the rules of the House and neither does it antagonize the Committee on Appropriations. The gentlemen should understand that all of the appropriations for the Department of Labor are passed upon by the Committee on Appropriations and included in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill—all the appropriations for this Department of Labor. Now, if we make this an adjunct of the Department of Labor, then, of course, it would be proper for the Committee on Appropriations to consider the appropriations, and all that we ought to do, strictly speaking and in fact, is to make an authorization.

Mr. RAKER. As an illustration, the Committee on Public Lands reported out a bill creating a public park service. We possibly could have included in there an appropriation, although there was some serious doubt about it, as the gentleman from Iowa suggests, under the rule. We wanted to avoid coming in conflict with the Committee on Appropriations, so we reported a bill similar to this bill, appointing

a director and fixing his salary, and then authorizing such subordinate officers as might be necessary. It was carried out just as I have suggested; the Secretary of the Interior made his estimates, and the Secretary of the Treasury then sent up the estimates to the House, and the Speaker sent it to the Committee on Appropriations, and we received the appropriation. That bill created a bureau in the Interior Department just like this one. Hence I followed that practice.

Now, continuing about these people, and reading from previous article:

In practice it has been found that the deaf and dumb men meet with no more accidents than their comrades who can hear and talk. They learn even quicker by sight than do many workmen by ear, and, their attention never being diverted by conversation, their output is of the best finish and equal in volume to that of the best mechanics. They are even more attentive to danger than men who have possession of all their faculties.

The minister of armament, recognizing their service rendered to the national defense, has issued a circular to directors of hand labor in munitions factories ordering them to prevent discrimination against deaf and dumb applicants for employment as mechanics, it being officially recognized that their infirmity is in nowise a hindrance, excepting in posts where they would be brought into contact with the public.

But, while that information has been disseminated in England and France, the people of this country ordinarily do not recognize that, and you would be surprised at the commendatory remarks made by men and women—Congressmen and their wives—who have been taken over to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf by my wife to see the wonderful work that these young men and women are doing at that college. They did not conceive it could be done; they said it never had been done. And this Bureau is for the purpose of remedying that situation and placing these people on an equal basis with those who can hear and talk and giving them an opportunity to make their services of value.

Now, I find from the Census Bureau there are in the neighborhood of 44,708 of these people in the United States. I venture to say that there are not 5,000 of them profitably employed, simply for the want of proper care and attention and the lack of proper information having been disseminated, and the proper instruction given these people, as it should have been.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Raker, is it not a fact that many of the States have established a system for training these people?

Mr. RAKER. I think most all of them are working in conjunction with this work and are doing splendid work. I think that is true.

Mr. Johnson of Washington received a letter from the National Association of the Deaf and sent it to me, and I want Mr. Johnson, when he makes his statement, to use that letter. I will not use it, because it covers many of the features of this case.

I just want to call attention to one statement in it, that since the war 20,000 English and Canadian soldiers have been made deaf from shell shock up to December 27, 1917. We can see what that is going to do in this country, and provision should be made to take care of that situation.

I will not take any more time to go into the details of the bill, because it is the simplest, plainest thing on earth, just creating a bureau in the Department of Labor for the purpose of gathering information and assisting these people, studying the trades, industries, and occupations whereby they can be more profitable and better engaged. I would like you to hear from Mr. Johnson now, Mr. Chairman.

*Statement of Dr. Percival Hall, President Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.*

Dr. HALL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have read this bill and believe that on the whole question it is a very wise piece of legislation and very desirable. There is a question in the minds of a great many people as to whether it should cover both the educational side and the industrial side. That question has been brought up here by several gentlemen. The facts are that the deaf are discriminated against in obtaining employment—there is no question about that—just as these gentlemen here have said. The employers' liability law has made it very hard for deaf people to get positions. The employers do not want to be responsible for accidents which they fear will happen, although, as this statement read by Mr. Raker shows, in France the experience has been that those accidents do not happen, and that is the real truth in this country, too. The deaf are, to a certain extent, discriminated against in the civil service of this country, I am sorry to say. Recently the bars have been lifted somewhat. One of these gentlemen here to-day, Mr. Stewart, has been in social condition and to gather statistics, facts, and

there. There are a good many deaf men in the civil service to-day, but even they got their positions a good many years ago, and it is very difficult to get positions under the Government, or get positions in factories, because the employers do not understand what they can do. They are afraid to employ them. They can not understand their abilities, they do not understand how much they can be taught, they do not understand these advantages that are brought out in that statement that Mr. Raker read a little while ago, that deafness is in some ways an advantage, in that they pay strict attention to their work, and they accomplish just as much, and even more, than people who hear.

Now, as to the deaf soldiers, that matter has been brought up because there is no question but what these men who will come back from the war deaf will be very much upset as to what they are going to do. Some of them will be unable to carry on the occupation which they carried on before they entered the Army, and they will need help, to be located and trained in some new place or some new business. The States in one or two cases have already taken up this matter, showing that this is a wise thing for the United States to do. One or two of the States have taken up some work along this line, and it has proved successful. The State of Minnesota has a person who is engaged in helping deaf people to get located, get them employment, and in the State of Connecticut one of the employees of the State government has done a great deal of work of that sort, a very useful work, but I do not think that enough has been done along that line. I do not think that the public has been educated sufficiently in the matter, and this bill will provide just that needed thing, that the public shall be educated in regard to the deaf workman and what he can do, and will put the employer in touch with the deaf person and the deaf person in touch with the employer.

There are schools in practically every State for the education of the deaf, and those schools make a very strong point in regard to the education of the hand. They teach trades, they teach carpentry, painting, printing, bookbinding, bricklaying, tinning, harness making, all kinds of trades, and the deaf people try to be independent, and are very largely independent, but the public still does not know sufficiently of their abilities, and the deaf people find it very difficult to get employment, and the trouble is to get the employer to believe that they can do the thing as well, or half as well, or a quarter as well, as a hearing person.

Mr. RAKER. May I ask you this question? While we have these schools in the various States, and the college here, they more particularly apply to the younger people, and for the man who becomes deaf after, say, he is 21, or even now for our soldiers, there is no provision for them at all?

Dr. HALL. No provision for them to be trained.

Mr. RAKER. No provision for them to be trained so that they can go on with their work?

Dr. HALL. Any bill which will enable them to get employment will be a great help to them. Even those that are trained in the schools, although some of them are quite efficient, have a great deal of difficulty in getting located. The State schools try to help them, of course, but there is no organized arrangement by which the employer and the employee can get into touch, and I believe it would be a great benefit to the deaf, and a great benefit to the country. We need the services of these people. It would be a great benefit to us in the present state of affairs, especially when we are looking for efficient labor, to have such an organization as contemplated in this bill.

Mr. VESTAL. Do you not think the industrial side of this proposition is the most important side of it?

Dr. HALL. It is; yes. The convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, in looking over the bill which was submitted by Senator Clapp some four or five years ago along this general line, in the Senate, suggested that they leave out the educational feature, and I think that the industrial side is the more important one.

Mr. TOWNER. That is very largely because so many of the States have provided for their educational training?

Dr. HALL. They provide for the educational side; yes; and they are providing for the manual-training side, too, in the schools; but just because you teach a man to be a harness maker that does not give him a position, and you have got to educate the public to the fact that the deaf man can succeed. I do not know how you gentlemen yourselves would feel if a deaf man came and asked you for a job, but I am afraid that some of you might turn him down just on account of his deafness. Is that not so?

Mr. BANKHEAD. In this letter read by Mr. Johnson, the statistics show that there are probably 70,000 deaf-and-dumb people in the United States.

Dr. HALL. The proportion is about 1 in 2,000, I should judge. Now, I do not know where the 48,

000 came in that was mentioned some time ago. I should judge there are more than that, probably 55,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What proportion, if you have this information, of the entire amount of the deaf and dumb are absolutely unemployed in any gainful occupation?

Dr. HALL. It is a small proportion, not very many, I am thankful to say. What would you say, Dr. Fay?

Dr. FAY. A very small number, I think.

Dr. HALL. Five or ten per cent?

Dr. FAY. Very small.

Dr. HALL. Yes; but they are not being utilized as they might be. A great many of them are doing things in which they are not giving their best efforts, and in which they are not using the teaching that has been given to them in the State schools. A man will be prepared to go into trade, pretty well prepared, and might find a great deal of difficulty in getting into that trade, and might have to take something else in which his remuneration would be a great deal less.

Mr. BANKHEAD. So the economic loss to the country as a whole is based very largely on their nonemployment up to their capacity?

Dr. HALL. On their nonemployment up to their capacity. Yes; that is one of the great points.

Now, in Akron, Ohio, there is the Goodyear Rubber Co. and the Goodrich Rubber Co. The Goodrich Rubber Co. will not employ deaf people, and their practice is to turn them away. The Goodyear Rubber Co. is employing now over 300 deaf people and is very well satisfied with their work, and the deaf are given an opportunity. The Goodrich people practically have given them no show to get started. The Goodyear Co. have tried it thoroughly and are quite satisfied. That is the way we regard the whole matter, that if there was an organization to put before the employers the facts in regard to the deaf, the fact that they are not lazy, that they are not difficult to get on with, that they are not bad tempered, it would be a great benefit to them. A great many people have wrong ideas in regard to the deaf, thinking that they are not trained, that they are not skillful with their fingers, and can do good in various lines; and if there was some way of putting that up to the public and getting it before them, which could be done by a governmental bureau, I think the conditions in regard to the employment of the deaf would be greatly improved and the whole country would be benefited by it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are correct in the statement that they have been misunderstood. There are two deaf linotype operators on the St. Augustine Herald, and they have been there for years, and they are so efficient and so rapid that you could not get their employer to dispense with the services of either one of those two men. The rapidity with which they work is wonderful. They are not bothered by outside conversation, and when they are working their hands are busy, and they can not talk to each other.

Dr. HALL. There is one man on the Washington Post now. Mr. Page is the one on the St. Augustine Herald.

The CHAIRMAN. I know him quite well. He is one of the best I have ever seen.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not suppose you have any statistics to show the average annual income of the deaf in the United States?

Dr. HALL. I can give you some statistics right here in regard to certain occupations. I could not give it to you in condensed form. I would be glad to leave this book with the committee, which shows the occupations in which deaf people are engaged in the various States and the wages they receive. I should say that \$100 a month is an unusual wage for a deaf man; it is unusual for him to get as much as that, and a man can not support a family very well on anything less than that, I should say.

Mr. BANKHEAD. You mean \$100 among the most efficient?

Dr. HALL. I say it is rather unusual for them to get as much as that; yes.

Mr. RAKER. What is the book?

Dr. HALL. It is a series of statistics collected by Mr. Warren Robinson, a deaf man, a sort of questionnaire sent out to a great many deaf people in the United States, asking what they are doing, what they are earning, etc., what trade or occupation they consider best for deaf people, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to have you leave that with us.

Dr. HALL. I will be glad to do so.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Fay is present. He has been in this work, I suppose, 50 years.

Dr. FAY. More than that.

Mr. RAKER. So he can speak from personal information. I would like to have Dr. Fay make a few remarks on this bill.

*Statement of Dr. E. A. Fay, Vice-President and Professor of Languages, Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.*

Dr. FAY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have very little to add to what Dr. Hall and Mr. Raker have said. They have covered the ground quite fully.

Mr. RAKER. Doctor, just state how long you have been in this work, and where, so the committee may get some idea.

Dr. FAY. I have been a teacher of the deaf for 54 years. I taught them for 3 years in a New York institution first, and I have been here in Washington for 51 years, connected with the college for the deaf here.

It is very true, as most of the gentlemen have said, that there is a prejudice against the deaf and against employing them in factories, et cetera, for the various reasons that have been mentioned. They are afraid of accidents, and they are afraid of the workmen's compensation law, and then there is a sort of impression that the deaf are different from other people, that they are difficult to get along with. Some people think they are very apt to get angry very easily and to make trouble, whereas they are very much like other people in all respects. Some of them have bad dispositions, but on an average they have just as good dispositions as anybody, and where they are once given an opportunity, they show that they can do good work. This war has given a great opportunity to the deaf, because there is such a great demand for labor that people have to take them who formerly would have refused them occupation. As Dr. Hall says, in Akron, in one shop there are perhaps 300 deaf men employed in one particular shop, and they like them very much, and they ask for more—they want to get more deaf men—and in Detroit, in the Ford Motor Works, there are over 100 deaf men employed, and in the Buick Automobile Factory, in Flint, there are about 50 deaf men employed.

Mr. DALLINGER. How about deaf women, Doctor? Have there been many of them employed since the war started?

Dr. FAY. I do not think so many of them have come into employment yet, but there are some, and of course, the demand is for deaf men and women too. The great object of this bill, as has been said, will be to make it clear that the deaf are capable of good work, like other people, and if they are given an opportunity, that they will make good.

I do not know that there is anything further that I could add. One point was made here in regard to the study of the trades taught in the schools for the deaf in the United States. It would be a very valuable thing if all of the information could be collected with regard to the best kinds of trades for the deaf, what kind of trades is best adapted to them, so that the heads of the schools could, in selecting trades to be taught to the deaf, select those in which they are best adapted to succeed.

I should be glad to answer any questions, but I do not think of anything further that I could say.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is this a co-educational institution, for boys and girls both?

Dr. FAY. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What pursuits, after they graduate, do most of these boys and girls go into?

Dr. FAY. They can do almost everything that does not require the actual use of the voice. In our institution, which is of a higher nature than any other school for the deaf in the country, the young men and women who come to us have been through the courses of study in the various state schools and come to us for advanced, higher education, and they go into rather higher pursuits than the great majority of the deaf can. Quite a large number of them are clergymen, ministering to the deaf throughout the country, having congregations and churches of deaf people. Several of them are editors, a good many of them are printers, some of them are chemists; in fact, almost everything that does not require the actual use of the hearing they can succeed in. But, of course, the great majority of the deaf, whose education is not carried so far, must engage in some sort of work with their hands.

Mr. PRATT. How many students have you in your school?

Dr. FAY. About 150.

Mr. PRATT. What is the proportion of the sexes?

Dr. FAY. Very nearly equal.

Mr. RAKER. You gentlemen ought to go out and visit that school some time. It is the only college for the deaf in the world.

*Statement of Mr. W. P. Souder, Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.*

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the object and scope of the proposed bureau for the deaf in the Department of Labor is fully detailed in the bill now before your committee for its consideration.

In the first place, it is expected that this bureau will be placed in the hands of a competent person who knows and understands the deaf and is there-



fore amply qualified to study their industrial and condition and to gather statistics, facts, and information that will be useful and helpful in promoting their interests and welfare.

Any plan, to be successful, must be worked out and made into a comprehensive whole. Each step must be complete in itself and lead up to the next step, the whole being directed to the result desired.

It is a well-known fact that an employed citizen is an asset to the State, and the better a workman is trained the greater the asset. If the State spends money on training its children and then makes no effort to see to it that the talents developed are put to practical use, it lacks the final push that would make all of its work effective. It is here that this bureau would come in and endeavor to improve labor conditions for the deaf citizens. In other words, this bureau proposes to give the deaf citizen the same chance as the one not so handicapped.

It must not be presumed that the deaf are not self-supporting and incapable of work, for in this respect the deaf have a record to be proud of. Still, labor conditions are constantly changing, and steps must be taken to meet these changes.

A comprehensive view of the labor conditions today will show that many employers of labor are not disposed to employ deaf workmen. This may be due to a number of different things. Possibly they have had so many deaf imposters come into their places begging that they have come to the conclusion that all deaf people are beggars and are good for nothing else. They may have had an unfortunate experience with one or two deaf workmen and do not care to experiment further, or they may feel that the writing out of orders to a deaf workman involves too great a waste of time. Again, they may have some thought of the new liability laws that make the careful operation of factories a wise policy. It is such prejudice that this bureau will endeavor to overcome. Employers will be made to understand that they are no more justified in judging all deaf people by one or two with whom they have had unfavorable experiences than they are in judging all hearing people by some unfortunate experiences with one or two hearing individuals. While there is some disadvantage in being compelled to write out an order to a deaf workman, employers would have their attention called to the fact that the average deaf man concentrates all of his faculties on his work better than does the average hearing man, who is disturbed by various noises. They must be convinced, by the gathering and presentation of statistics, that deaf workmen, because the place increased dependence upon the eyes, are naturally more careful than others and are less susceptible to accident. They must be educated as to the nefarious work of the deaf imposter and have it impressed upon them that all supposedly deaf beggars should be jailed on sight, for the deaf do not beg.

This bureau will to a certain extent act as a clearing house for the employment of deaf labor. The deaf will be asked to bring their labor questions to it. If they are successfully employed, the bureau will wish to know it, that it may assist other deaf people to obtain like results. If they are in difficulties, the bureau will offer them such assistance as it can.

This bureau will cooperate with the directors of the industrial training departments of the schools for the deaf, and join them in an effort to make the deaf even more useful and successful citizens than they have been heretofore. This bureau will endeavor to ascertain the trades in which there is a demand for deaf workmen, and inform the instructors at the schools, so that if it is possible they can prepare their pupils to meet this demand. This bureau will also make an earnest effort to have positions awaiting all graduates of schools for the deaf.

That is about all I care to say, gentlemen, and I thank you very much for your attention.

Mr. RAKER. Dr. Hall, will you send to the committee the pamphlet published by your school, by the deaf people? I thought I had one to bring up this morning, but I came off without it.

Dr. HALL. This catalogue?

Mr. RAKER. Is this one that the school published?

Dr. HALL. Yes; that is one we got out.

Mr. RAKER. That is all right, then. I simply want the committee to see the work done by the school.

Dr. HALL. That is a catalogue which was gotten out by our students, gotten out entirely by them, with the help of the instructors. The photographs were taken by them, but the photo-engraving was not done by them. It can be done by them very well. It is the result of the wisdom of Congress, as I think you gentlemen will agree with me, in providing a printing department in our institution, linotype, presses, etc. This 80 page booklet was gotten out, set-up, printed, stitched, covered, etc., all by our own students.

Mr. RAKER. Educating these people to do that would be of great assistance to the country, but especially to them, and by the provisions of this bill

the public would be educated to know that they can do these things, and these men would obtain employment, where otherwise, if people do not know it, they would not be able to obtain employment. That would be true both of the men and the girls, would it not, Doctor?

Dr. HALL. It would be. There is no question but what a great many of our girls could be trained along those lines and obtain positions in printing and publishing houses; a great many could.

Mr. RAKER. I am going to leave this pamphlet with the chairman, and will get another one.

Dr. HALL. The printers perhaps know more about the deaf than some other employers, and are employing a good many, but in the Government Printing Office there is no reason why a number of deaf people could not be prepared to operate linotypes and monotypes there. They have a few of them there, but only a few. And they could also be used in binding books, and in a great many works of that kind. I think, would be very proficient, and the whole idea would be, as I understand, to have this bureau educate the employees and keep them in touch with the deaf people, to help educate the instructors of the deaf and train them, and show them the demands of labor, so that the two would work together, and there would be brought about a great improvement in the condition of the deaf and in the labor conditions, and the whole question of the usefulness of the deaf would be solved to a great extent, I think, by such a bureau.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I think that is all we have to present to the committee, but I want to say, in reply to the suggestion made by Mr. Towner, as to whether it should go to the Department of the Interior, so as to be coordinated with the Bureau of Education, or whether it should go to the Department of Labor, is a matter that practically you gentlemen can thrash out. I would see no objection to its remaining in the Department of Labor, but if

you think that better results can be accomplished by having it under the Bureau of Education, I know your judgment would be the better one to follow in that matter.

As to the question of an appropriation, I believe, and I just say to the chairman that I believe, if your committee should see fit, and I hope you will, to report out the bill, with such suggestions or amendments as in your judgment you think are proper, that you should not put in a direct appropriation, because, as Mr. Towner says, of the status of the rules and the danger of coming in contact with the Committee on Appropriations.

I want to thank you, on behalf of these gentlemen who appeared, Dr. Hall, Dr. Fay, and the rest of us, and submit the matter to you.

(Whereupon the committee adjourned.)

The House Committee on Education is composed of the following members:

*Sixty-Fifth Congress.*—William J. Sears, Fla., Chairman; Benjamin C. Hilliard, Colo.; Horatio C. Claypool, Ohio; Daniel C. Oliver, N. Y.; W. B. Bankhead, Ala.; C. H. Brand, Ga.; Thomas L. Blanton, Tex.; Caleb Powers, Ky.; Horace M. Towner, Iowa; Edmund Platt, N. Y.; Simeon D. Fess, Ohio; Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; Harry H. Pratt, N. Y.; Albert M. Vestal, Ind.

Thus the matter stands up to the present writing. It is a proposition which will benefit all the deaf all the time for all time regardless of age at which deafness occurred or Educational methods used. Soldiers made deaf from shock or other causes would be beneficiaries under the Act the same as other deaf persons. Let there be united, tactful and persistent efforts on the part of all the deaf and all their friends to put this measure over the top.

## A Noted Deaf - Mute Navigator

Now that the "good old summer time" hath approached, everybody enjoys a fine sail, whether it be on the "Rensselaer," Howard T. Wedder-

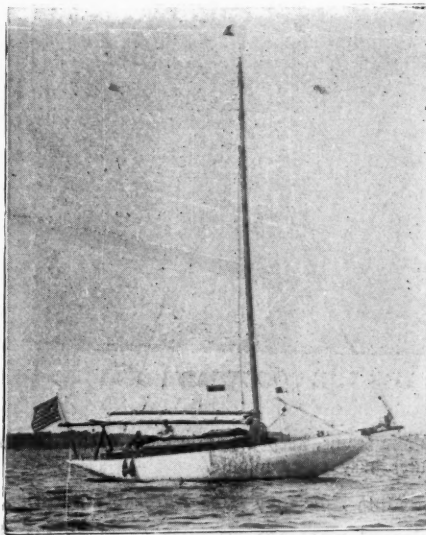
kop (better known as Howard T. Melville, a former pupil of the Fanwood Institute, New York, has handled a boat ever since he was knee high, and I don't believe there can be a better pilot. "The fact that he is deaf makes it somewhat difficult to sail," say his friends, but this is not so, for he has proven himself capable.—yes, in all kinds of weather. The boat of which he is now fortunate to call his own is called "The Martha," 39 feet over all, 11 feet breadth and can go at a rate of 12 miles an hour, probably a little faster, all depends on the wind. He purchased the sail sloop from a man who had to abandon all sorts of pleasure to serve Uncle Sam.

Our friend declares "Yachting is one perpetual round of pleasure," and I certainly do agree with him.

As Commander of the good boat "Martha," he feels perfectly safe as he is a wonderful navigator.

This picture shows Howard Melville steering at the wheel of his boat. He is a member of the "Harlem Yacht Club" of City Island, N. Y.

Howard Melville has invited his friends to sail on his boat and he goes with them to Port Washington, L. I., Oyster Bay and other places and all enjoy sailing. "Alice."



"MARTHA"

Howard Melville steering at the wheel of his boat



## WHAT THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF AKRON, OHIO, IS DOING FOR THE DEAF



VISIT to the vast establishment of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, will disclose the following facts:

The Company has three hundred deaf employees, and is seeking more by means of advertisements. It desires five hundred more. It helps the deaf make money through wise investments; affords facilities for their social, literary and athletic welfare; shows due regard for their health, both inside and outside, etc.

There is no other corporation in the country that offers like opportunities for financial improvement.

The Wingfoot Clan, the official organ of the Company, devotes its special issue for the deaf on May 11, 1918. From it, the following gleanings are obtained for the Silent Worker:

Our Silent Brothers are all filled with the truest Goodyear spirit.

Goodyear gives every mute a chance to do his bit.

A. D. Martin rode horseback and walked over Kentucky Hills to secure an education, came to Goodyear from Gallaudet College now aids all Goodyear mutes. "No other corporation is doing more for us Mutes than Goodyear." This is the opinion of A. D. Martin, who is the "all round" leader of Goodyear's Mutes.

Martin came to Goodyear in June, 1906, direct from Gallaudet College. He started to work in the factory, but through the influence of Don Stevens, then manager of the Labor Department, he accepted a position to teach in the Factory School.

Only 150 Mutes were at Goodyear when Martin first came here, that number being doubled today. Martin came with the first bunch of college men, to Goodyear. All of the men who came with Martin are still working at the Goodyear.

For fifteen years he rode horseback or walked many miles over Kentucky Hills to school and college in an effort to secure an education—that he succeeded in the effort is an established fact.

Martin was the first Goodyear Mute to buy a home on Goodyear Heights. His home is located on Bacon Road and is one of the finest looking houses in the district.

Athletics among the Mutes was slack until Martin arrived. A baseball team was in existence, but not

thriving. Martin is responsible for the coaching of football, baseball, basketball and track teams.

As instructor he has helped not a few Goodyear Mutes to learn methods of manufacture and to increase their knowledge of things in general.

Welfare work among the Mutes, instructor, Labor Department work, "Information Bureau," coaching

in our organization on factory operations. We were rather skeptical at the time as to whether this would prove successful or not, fearing accidents, but we determined to try it out. We were most agreeably surprised at the result, finding that these men made up by quickness of eye and quickness of hand what they lacked in other senses. We have found them

both efficient and industrious, full of Goodyear spirit, and the more that we can get in our organization of the type represented by those who are now with us, the better off the company will be.

We sincerely hope that their numbers in the Goodyear family will continue to increase.

P. W. LITCHFIELD,  
Factory Manager.

### Goodyear Gives Every Mute a Chance to Do His "Bit"

Goodyear gives every Mute a chance to do his bit. The 300 Mutes now working in the various departments at the Goodyear are all doing their BEST bit towards the winning of the war. Whether they are working in war departments or not they are helping in a measure to operate the great Goodyear factories, and the gigantic power that ushers forth from the Goodyear is helping to a great extent the winning of the war.

Many of the Goodyear Mutes would like to shoulder a gun and march off to France with the rest of the boys, to take a crack at the Potsdam gang, but this is impossible. Those who are working here at the Goodyear are getting a chance to "take the crack" at the Hun, for Goodyear is firing broadside after broadside at the Hindenburg line. Goodyear is turning out products that are helping in the winning of the war,—gas masks, balloons, dirigibles, those things that modern warfare requires. The Mute power at the plant is aiding in the maintenance of the plant.

At Goodyear the Mutes are given a chance to learn trades and earn a livelihood—they are given a chance to mingle with the best crowd of Mutes located anywhere in the country.

They are given the opportunity to join the Literary Society where frequently a prominent educator delivers a lecture. They are given the opportunity to work in a factory that believes in the fellowship of every one in the organization, where every one is a "Goodyearite." All of these

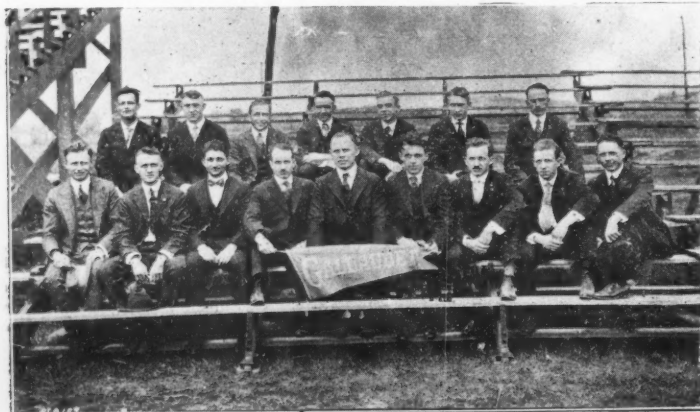


FACSIMILE OF THE GOODYEAR'S OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

athletic teams, keep the little giant of the Goodyear Mutes busy every minute.

### Mute Efficiency Was Agreeable Surprise

Several years ago we were urged by the State Labor Department at Columbus to try a few Mutes



THE GALLAUDET CLUB



FOOTBALL





BASEBALL

opportunities are given at Goodyear and at the same time each worker in the great plant can realize within himself that he is doing a part in helping America to win the war for he is sticking on the job and helping the wheels of industry to move steadily.

#### Baseball

The Mute Baseball team has been playing great ball for the past year or so. Last year the nine won the Class B, City League, title and this year they have a Class A team, with better material at every position.

This year the Mutes lack pitchers but are hailing "Dummy" Taylor of the New York Giants, in the days of Matthewson and McGinnity to brush the team up.

This year the team managers decided not to enter city league but will play independent ball anywhere. In the opening practice game with Goodyear's regulars the Mute team was defeated but the defeat only served as a spur to put more pep into the Mute players.

#### Basketball

The basketball team was composed mostly of midgets but was fully able to compete with any of the Class A teams in the City League. It ranked fourth in the city league at the close of the last season, winning eleven out of fourteen games.

The team made an extensive trip, playing in Pittsburgh, Cumberland, Washington and Baltimore last March playing a good net game throughout the entire trip and winning a majority of the games played.

The season before last the Mute team cleaned up everything in Class B.

#### Football

The Mutes furnished their own equipment and maintained a football team individually and collectively winning seven out of nine games last season.

In one game the Mutes defeated the three year undefeated Mendel Pirates at Columbus. The score was 7 to 0.

The big Goodyear team was given a good scare when the Mutes played them. The final score being 7 to 6 with the Goodyear team on the long end.

An interesting feature of the football game is the manner in which the Mutes give signals. Ordinal signaling has to be done in a quick manner and one would imagine that it would be impossible for the Mutes to give signals when the line is not facing the quarterback. A. D. Martin who is coach of the team explains the overcoming of the predicament which is simple after all. The signals are given before the line gets down. As they go to the scrimmage line the quarterback gives his signals in the "sign language."

#### ENJOY ATHLETICS

Shut out from many amusements and pleasures, they show unusual interest in athletics of all kinds and are among the most enthusiastic contenders for Goodyear athletic honors. Their success in football, baseball and basketball has been noteworthy. Not the least interesting feature of their athletic activities is their unique system of signaling to teach other.

One of the surprises of the big Goodyear field meet held last fall at Seiberling Park was the fine



Basketball Team

exhibition these mutes made. The middleweight boxing championship, third prize in the shot-put, and third in the 500, 1,000 and 1,500 yard relay races were won by mutes.

#### Largest Number of Mutes In 150-A

The largest number of Mutes are working in Department 253A, 150C, 270 and 151A in order named claim a considerable number of the Mutes. According to the Labor Bureau, many of them will be scattered to the balloon and other departments that have been closed to them up to the present time.

#### The Tire Finishing Room

There are 150 men in the tire-finishing room, all deaf. They work in three regular shifts, 8 hours each. One hearing inspector has charge of each shift. The inspectors can understand and use the finger alphabet and the sign language. It is known that a deaf man applying for work will be given preference for certain work over hearing men. This is because the deaf are so much more skillful in lines of work that require keen sight and quick observation, for which their affliction has fitted them.



Scene at Camp



MUTE GIRLS

#### Mutes Own Part of Goodyear

Goodyear Mutes bought \$43,000 worth of Second Preferred Stock. This means that the Mutes own a part of Goodyear. This stock was purchased by the Mutes through the efforts of A. D. Martin, who served on the campaign committee to sell the stock during the campaign held a few months ago.

#### Bought Many Liberty Bonds

During the three liberty loan drives, the Mutes bought a good share of the bonds, realizing the value of investment and the use their money was being put to.

#### Mutes Buy Thrift Stamps

War Savings Stamps are being purchased in large quantities by Goodyear Mutes. They have a team in the Thrift Stamp campaign that started at the Goodyear a few months ago. The Thrift Stamp sale today is nearing the \$20,000 mark.

#### Many Join Relief Association

Nearly every Mute is a member of the Goodyear Relief Association. There are 10,000 members in this association and every Mute realizes the value of being a member.

#### Have Literary Club

Their interests are not confined exclusively to physical matters. This is shown by the recent organization of a Deaf Mute Literary society. The features of the meetings of the society are animated by noiseless debates, readings and dialogues.

#### Mutes and Munitions

The Chief of Ordnance, of the War Department, at Washington has written Goodyear Mutes and requested a resume of the experience of Goodyear in the employment of Mutes. The request was made for the purpose of employing Mutes in the production of munitions. Goodyear has been asked to give suggestions and opinions concerning the Mute labor for use by the War Department.

#### Mutes Are Sturdy Workers

One of the sturdiest and steadiest groups of workmen to be found at the Goodyear is composed of deaf mutes. Three hundred of them are on the payroll.

From time to time Goodyear has accepted them as workers when well recommended and able to pass the employment requirements. The company's efforts in training them to become efficient workmen, and enabling them to compete with their more fortunate brothers have met with success.

By their expertness in building and finishing tires, they have demonstrated that their peculiar affliction does not necessarily constitute a handicap, for they are among the most efficient of Goodyear workmen. Care has been exercised in assigning them to tasks from which the accident haz-

ard has been practically eliminated. That their personal safety has been well provided for is evidenced by the fact that in two years not one has experienced an accident.

#### Deafness No Bar To Efficient Service

The war has this silver lining for the deaf man: it gives him an opportunity.

Scarcity in all fields of labor caused by the drafting of men into the army very naturally makes the employer, pressed for help, more willing to accept one handicapped whom he might otherwise reject. Necessity compels him to swallow prejudice.

The deaf workman, therefore, has a chance to show what he can do. If he makes good this prejudice is likely to wholly disappear and the deaf workman's future chances are increased.

That opportunities are thus presented is proven by the frequent reports we hear from our alumni who have told and written that they have little difficulty in getting work and in many instances have been accepted at places where it has always been difficult to gain entrance.

Let us hope now that opportunity has knocked, our deaf men and women workers will open the door and demonstrate that deafness is no bar to efficient service.—J. S. Long, in *Iowa Hawkeye*.

#### "Goodyear Gives Every Mute a Chance To Do His Bit"

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#### Goodyear's Mutes National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

At the top of this page is a panoramic view of the local division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Nearly every Mute at Goodyear is a member of this society. The society works on the lodge system which gleams its objects: "To unite fraternally all able-bodied white deaf men of good character between 18 and 55 years of age who are possessed of good bodily and mental health, to give moral, financial and material aid to its members in time of need; to establish and disburse a fund for the relief of the sick and injured members, to benefit the relatives and dependents of deceased members." Thus we see that the Goodyear Mutes are filled with the spirit of brotherhood, that they stand

united in this fraternity and other bodies ready and willing to help each other at all times.

The fraternal division promotes social and literary entertainment. Parties, picnics and readings from time to time entertain the members of the "frat."

On May 18th, the heads of the fraternity have planned a public benefit party to be held in this city for the benefit of the War Chest Fund. The admission to the party is to be one thrift stamp.

#### How Does a Mute "Hear" The Alarm Clock?—Martin Tells How!

Humor?

You 'sed it! Many a joke has crossed the fingers of the Goodyear Mutes. And A. D. Martin can tell as good a joke as is possible.

Martin has nine ideas on how to wake a Mute up with an alarm clock. He may have other "ideas," but the nine, herewith are the ones he offered for publication.

Method One: Wind up the clock, set alarm for 6 A.M., tuck the clock under arm pit and go to sleep in this manner. At 6 A.M. the alarm "goes off," tickles the arm pit (of some of them)—anyhow the vibration is felt—and Mr. Mute—wake up! Martin explains that this does not always work, especially upon those who have the "night before effects."

Method Two: Suspend the clock on a clothes line stretched across the bed about five feet overhead. Hang a heavy object, such as a book, an anvil or anything heavy, under the clock. This object is fastened to a trigger and hooked unto the alarm clock unwinding key—when the alarm sounds the trigger pulls—the object falls—striking the Mute who is sound asleep—waking him—providing, of course, he happens to be lying beneath the falling object.

Method three: Is a practical one—electric switch and the clock wired as a series single post—circuit throws flood of light over face of sleeper when alarm sounds—'nuff said. The only trouble with this method is that the sleeper may not be facing the light.

Method four: Trained house pet dogs, cats, or canaries jump on bed and awaken the sleeper when clock "goes off." This is a good method, providing the dog is given good care and plenty of meat on Meatless Tuesdays—now gone by—and is treated with EXTREME care!

Method Five: Provides for a string tied to one of the foot extremities and dropped out of the window. A friend who is fortunate enough to wake up by use of any of the other methods at the appointed hour jerks the string as he passes the window. A very reliable method, providing the friend wakes up—very!

Method Six: Omitted by mistake.

Method Seven: An electric magnet (solenoid electromagnet) wound for 110V alternating current, residence circuit, is fastened under the bed frame. The plunger is tipped with a soft, hard rubber head. When clock goes off at 6 A.M., the plunger moves up and down about 60 times per minute, hitting the bed frame very strongly and yet quietly. Will continue the hammering effects till the owner gets up to turn the current off across the room.

Method Eight: Some trip a cup of cold water on their face at predetermined hour.

Method Nine: Some live with hearing folks. The hearing folks shake 'em off the bed. These fellows are the luckiest of 'em all. Soft snaps!

So we see how the Goodyear Mutes get up in the morning by listening to Mr. Big Benn and his tribe at 6 A.M.

Martin does not explain how he, himself, gets up in the morning. It's more a matter of habit, he explains.

Humor among the Mutes is not a rare thing. Watch them at the noon hour on the street corners, "chatting" to themselves. They are having the best of times, laughing at pranks and jokes. See them in their homes, a happy, more contented body cannot be found. The housewife, busy about her work, pauses to "speak" to the man of the house, as he returns from his day's work. Home ties are not alack among Goodyear's Mutes.

Goodyear is giving these people just as much of a chance to own their own homes as they are the speaking people. In fact, the Goodyear Mutes have every advantage that is available at Goodyear.

Many of them are taking advantage of the company's offer and have bought homes on Goodyear Heights. Everything is done to make them happy and contented, and to keep them joking—even if the joke is about an alarm clock.

Every Goodyearite knows that there is an army of Mutes working in the factory and not a few of the speaking Goodyearites have buddies who are unable to speak. Ask them about the Mutes.

It must be a part of the plan of life that these people should not have the power of speech, and it is a part of that same plan of life that they are quick, and efficient. Goodyear will help any Mute on the face of the globe to use the efficiency he has in him, by giving him work that is pleasing and beneficial, and along with the work at the Goodyear any Mute has the opportunity to mingle with the best of his class, and keep in good humor.

The Company issues the following advertisement in the different papers for the deaf:

#### Goodyear's Great Record

A comparison of the records of rubber companies brings out by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., the company and its securities show up to somewhat better advantage than either the U.S. Rubber Co or Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co. Established in 1898, principally to manufacture tires, it did business on a comparatively small scale for a number of years. From that time on the company developed very quickly until today it is one of the largest consumers of crude rubber in the world; in 1917 it used about 24,000 tons of crude rubber or about 10 per cent of the world's production. The Goodyear owns plantations in the Far East and Arizona to the number of 28,000 acres. Goodyear has absolutely no funded indebtedness whereas the other companies have bonds outstanding to millions of dollars. The stock of Goodyear are not listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, therefore its shares apparently have the greatest value intrinsicable.

Floor space at Goodyear—45 acres.

Factory protected from fire by a Volunteer Fire Brigade and equipped with automatic sprinkler system.

The company is operating under the provisions of the Ohio State Compensation Law. Applies to mutes as well as anybody else.

The company has in operating four lunch rooms where the patron pays a flat rate for his lunch.

Ample space for amusement and recreation in an acre of 28 acres known as "Seiberling Field" and swimming facilities, along with a dancing pavilion on the shore of Blue Pond, a natural and beautiful lake.

In slack times, Goodyear does not even lay mutes off. 500 more mutes wanted! For particulars, write A. D. Martin, Goodyear Co., Akron, Ohio.

Goodyear finally consents to giving mutes a try-out in the machine shops as heretofore has been closed to them. With K. B. Ayers assisting, A. D. Martin will represent Goodyear at the coming Frat Convention at Philadelphia.

Largest colony of mutes working under the same roof in the world. Only one independent athletic association that maintain the scrappy football, basketball, baseball, track and swimming teams throughout the year, in the world. The most cosmopolitan colony in the world.

#### COACHING MUTE ATHLETES

Dummy Taylor, one time Giant pitcher, and one of the most picturesque characters the game ever produced, is now engaged as an athletic instructor for the deaf mute employees of a large rubber company in Akron, Ohio.—*Trenton Gazette*.

The *Clarke School Bulletin* is the name of the latest school paper to appear on the horizon of deaf journalism. It is the official organ of the Clark School Alumni and starts well with Miss Alice L. Manning as editor.



## DEAF WORKERS WANTED

We are offering steady and summer employment to mutes over 18 years for Government work and regular lines.

This work is especially desirable for mutes. We are now employing about four hundred. Our factory operates six days per week, on three eight-hour shifts.

While learning operation we pay you 35 cents per hour plus 10 per cent bonus on all wages for steady attendance computed in weekly periods. After learning the work, which takes from one to six weeks, you are able to earn from \$3 to \$6 per day and better.

We refund R. R. fare not over \$10 in 30 days and not over \$20 in 60 days.

We aid in securing rooms. Athletics and educational opportunities are offered.

Apply in person or communicate with Factory Employment Office.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. F. H. Fuller, Manager of the Labor Department, shows a deep personal interest in the welfare of the deaf. He refers all correspondence from the deaf to Mr. A. D. Martin, who practically controls employment for the deaf. Mr. Martin is on the Campaign Committee. Of the first Liberty Loan, he sold \$10,000 worth of bonds to the deaf employees alone, and of the third loan about \$7,000. He looks after the general welfare of the deaf in Akron.

A wrong impression prevails in certain quarters that work in the Goodyear factory is inimical to health. Of course, those who have weak lungs or kidney trouble should not work there. For the average able-bodied deaf, there is no better work elsewhere than at Goodyear's, and opportunities for financial advancement are unsurpassed or even equalled elsewhere. The Goodyear deaf are the largest single colony of the deaf in the world.

## THE FRENCH DEAF

## HOW THEY ARE DOING THEIR BIT AND PROVING THEIR REAL WORTH

The intensive production of munitions in France, with its enormous requirements in hand labor, has opened up a new future for the deaf and dumb, who, before the war, were excluded from factory work. Now hundreds of them are making shells and parts of automobiles and aeroplanes for the army. Some of them are earning the equivalent of \$4 a day.

Manufacturers refused deaf and dumb help previously because of the laws that made the employer responsible for all accidents to his employees and because the accident insurance companies would not insure deaf and dumb. There were also prejudices against them arising from the supposed difficulties of conveying orders and explanations.

In practice it has been found that deaf and dumb men meet with no more accidents than their comrades who can hear and talk. They learn even quicker by sight than do many workmen by ear, and their attention never being divided by conversation, their output is of the best finish and equal in volume to that of the best mechanics. They are even more attentive to danger than men who have possession of all their faculties.

The minister of armament, recognizing their services rendered to the national defense, has issued a circular to directors of hand labor in munitions factories ordering them to prevent discrimination against deaf and dumb applicants for employment

## AS OTHERS SEE US

The SILENT WORKER has donned its former clothes and is once more the leading illustrated magazine for the Deaf. It is a pleasure to see the reappearance of many of its former correspondents and fine photographs.—*The Pelican*.

Those evening clouds, that setting ray,  
And beauteous tints, serve to display  
Their great Creator's praise;  
Then let the short-lived thing called man,  
Whose life's comprised within a span,  
To Him his homage raise.

—*The Setting Sun*.



Photograph taken April 8, 1918, by William A. Caldwell

Winfield Scott  
Runde in His  
Den in "The  
Eagle's Nest,"  
Berkeley,  
California

as mechanics, it being officially recognized that their infirmity is in no wise a hindrance, excepting in posts where they would be brought into contact with the public.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

## RETROSPECT

I dream a dream of by-gone days  
When music in my ears did float;  
The gladsome notes of hidden lays—  
The off'ring of the warbling throat.

I hear anew the buzz of bee;  
The soft, low cooing of the dove;  
The hooting owl in yonder tree;  
The love-bird with her tale of love.

I hear the din of city street,—  
As hastes the surging crowd along;  
The clanging bells, the anvil beat;  
The shrill notes of the wind's sad song.

I hear the band go down the street—  
Now loud, now faint it drifts along;  
The tramp, tramp, tramp to measured beat  
And plaudits of the gathered throng.

I hear again the mighty roar  
Of ocean waves as they roll on—  
Roll on and on until the shore  
Is lashed with seething brine anon.

I hear once more the welcome thrush—  
(The song bird of a thousand hopes)—  
When in the dawn's first rosy blush  
The flood gate of his soul wide opes.

I dream the dreams of other days,  
When youthful dreams were always true,  
And angels near my work and play  
In legions round about me flew.

I hear again the warning call  
Of angry winds and thunder peal;

The rain drops that in torrents fall—  
Consistent with the common weal.

My mother's form divine, demure,  
Flits past me in my dreams at night,  
I hear her gentle voice so pure  
Beseeching me to do the right.

I hear my father's strong command,  
The sternest words that man e'er spoke,—  
"Stick to the right and play the man!  
Beware of what's beyond revoke!"

I hear again, and in my brain  
The many voices dear and sweet  
Come back to me in endless train,  
As list' I in my hill retreat!

O, be it dark or be it light,  
If God on high doth will it so,  
I feel the strength to pass the night—  
The years of silence that I know.

WINFIELD SCOTT RUNDE.  
—Berkeley, California, April 21, 1918.



Home of Prof. and Mrs. T. H. Coleman (nee Georgie Decker,) Cedar Spring, S. C.



The Girls of the 8th and 10th Grade, South Carolina School for the Deaf at Cedar Spring.—Hymn—"Lead Kindly Light"



[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

#### Editors

Alvin E. Pope John P. Walker  
George S. Porter ..... Business Manager

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VOL. XXX JULY, 1918 No. 10

When the Rev. J. H. Cloud puts his hand to the plough he never turns back, and that department for the deaf in the Bureau of Labor is surely one of the things that is coming.

Among the changes of the summer in schools for the deaf will be retirement of Mr. Charles P. Gillett of the Jacksonville School and the appointment of a successor. Mr. Gillett has not been at all well during the past year, and his health demanded the change. He will take up his residence for the present, at the family home in Jacksonville where he will remain until he is in better physical condition, when we, doubtless, may expect to see him back again to his work among the children of silence.

#### THE ANNUAL REVIEW

The competitive drill of our boys that was held on the 16th of the month spoke volumes for the thoroughness with which our military training has been given and for the interest our boys are taking in it. The competition between company A and company B was most keen and no one but an expert could have rendered a decision, the award finally going to company B. The officers receiving medals were Alfred W. Shaw, Parker Jerrell, Ernest De Laura, and Patrick Agnew, and the work of these boys was of the highest order and of a character seldom excelled on the field.

#### MAKING GOOD

The deaf have an in-born love for anything mechanical. They concentrate as few others do and in order to show their superiority all they wanted was the opportunity. The war has given them this opportunity and they have made more than good. The Goodyear Company, of Akron, after giving trials to a number, recognized their worth. They are now employing over three hundred and are taking on others as fast as they apply. Another page of our present issue

will indicate their standing with this great manufacturing concern, and the company is but one of many that are now anxious to get all the deaf employees they can. The deaf are at last coming into their own.

#### OUTSIDE LURE

On the outside page of our June issue we find the eminent deaf painter, Granville Redmond, enacting a role in a "movie," something that a brief year or two ago, we would have regarded as one of the most unexpected of all things. Today there are at work in munition factories, ship-yards, and aeroplane works, boys and girls at five dollars a day, that a short time ago would have been almost glad to get their "keep," and, everywhere there are trained mechanics, engaged at wages hitherto undreamed of. Hence the unrest among professional men and women, especially among those who have been devoting their lives to teaching. While wages among laborers and skilled workmen have been soaring, the receipts of those in the learned professions have remained almost at a standstill. The teacher has, now and then, received a five per cent raise or mayhap a ten per cent advance while the cost of living has advanced fifty per cent and the income of those around them doing the simplest kind of work has been doubled and trebled. Is it any wonder that the ranks of the teaching forces everywhere are being depleted? Would it not be surprising rather, if the teacher getting sixty or seventy dollars a month, and there are many of these, did not reach out and seize the position paying almost that amount per week. And yet, there'll be another swing of the pendulum one of these days, when the teacher finding the large pay of his new position shrunken to a bare subsistence or entirely withdrawn, may be brought to repent in sack-cloth and ashes the folly that induced him to make the change.

#### A TEMPLE OF FAME

The question has sometimes been asked as to who among the deaf of our land have achieved the highest distinction in literature, art, or the sciences, as to which of them, were a temple of fame to be established, would be entitled to a niche in such a temple. The past quarter of a century has brought to the front an hundred men and women of exceptional genius, who have attained a place in the affairs of the deaf that entitles them to pre-eminence. There are fifty names that we can think of now of those who deserve a place when the roll of honor is made up. Which of them are entitled to the first ten places? It is likely that no two of us would agree upon the ten. How would it do for the little papers representing the various schools to mention say twenty-five names of the deaf of the last twenty-five years most worthy of distinction? Perhaps they would have ten in common, and with these we could start our temple of fame.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

On account of the enormous advance in the cost of everything that enters into the production of newspapers and magazines we shall be obliged, beginning with the October number, to advance the subscription price.

We believe our old subscribers would rather accept this change than to see the usefulness of the paper curtailed. If present subscribers wish to take advantage of the old rate renewals should be sent in no later than September 15th when the change is likely to be made from 50 cents to \$1.00 a year of ten numbers.

James Meagher, Esq., is nothing if not belligerent. Finding himself thwarted in his every effort to join the army, he struck out for the meet of the A. A. U. that was being held in a near-by city, and, wading through a large field of wrestlers, carried off the featherweight title. This is the stuff that real fighters are made of, and brother Meagher is certainly entitled to a place in the ranks of our boys "over there."

#### CARCASSONNE

"I'm growing old, I've sixty years;  
I've labored all my life in vain;  
In all that time of hopes and fears  
I've failed my dearest wish to gain.  
I see full well that here below  
Bliss unalloyed there is for none,  
My prayers will ne'er fulfillment know,—  
I never have seen Carcassonne,  
I never have seen Carcassonne.

"You see the city from the hill,  
It lies beyond the mountains blue;  
And yet to reach it one must still  
Five long and weary leagues pursue—  
And, to return, as many more.  
Ah! had the vintage plenteous grown,  
The grape withheld its yellow store!  
I shall not look on Carcassonne,  
I shall not look on Carcassonne.

"They tell me every day is there  
No more nor less than Sunday gay;  
In shining jewels and garments fair  
The people walk upon their way.  
One gazes there on castle walls  
As grand as those of Babylon,  
A bishop, and two generals:  
I do not know fair Carcassonne,  
I do not know fair Carcassonne.

"The cure; he says that we  
Are ever wayward, weak, and blind;  
He tells us in his homily  
Ambition ruins all mankind.  
Yet could I there two days have spent,  
While still the autumn sweetly shone,  
Ah me! I might have died content  
When I had looked on Carcassonne,  
When I had looked on Carcassonne.

"Thy pardon, father, I beseech,  
In this my prayer, if I offend;  
One sometimes sees beyond his reach,  
From childhood to his journey's end.  
My wife, our little boy, Aignan,  
Have travelled even to Narbonne;  
My grandchild has seen Perpignan,  
And I have not seen Carcassonne,  
And I have not seen Carcassonne."

So crooned, one day, close by Limoux,  
A peasant, double bent with age.  
"Rise up, my friend," said I; "with you  
I'll go upon this pilgrimage."  
We left next morning his abode,  
But (Heaven forgive me!) half way on  
The old man died upon the road;  
He never gazed on Carcassonne.  
Each mortal has his Carcassonne.

—Gustave Nadaud.



## SCHOOL and CITY

Adieu, until September.

It has been a season of heavy showers.

Ah! Examinations are over. What a relief!

The magic word, "home," is now on every lip.

The graduating essays and averages were rather unusually good this year.

Nearly every pupil has some relative or friend on the firing line in France.

James Davison expects to take a post-graduate course in printing next year.

Mr. Gompers' new uniform is very natty and everybody admires him in it.

We all felt honored to have the Hon. John E. Gill as a guest on the 20th.

Our third lino type probably will be in place by the time that school opens in the fall.

The girls saw Lillian Leaming and Edith Tussey while in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Jessie Casterline expects to spend at least a week with her brother Jack this summer.

The mothers of George Birch and Charles McBride, were among our recent visitors.

We would be glad to lend our school to the wounded soldiers for the next two months.

We are all greatly interested in Mr. Ragna's experiences while trying to get into the army.

Great inducements were offered our boys and girls to make them leave school early this year.

A Good-sized turtle was one of the prizes found by our Scouts while out on a recent trip.

Children who have the poorest little homes appear to be the most glad to get back to them.

The boys have removed a part of the sod on our east lawn and made a fine tennis court there.

A number of the boys recently have crossed the lower Delaware bridge which is now toll-free.

The mail aeroplanes are now an every-day occurrence, and few even look up as they pass over.

Our garden is doing nicely thus far, but we fear it will meet with disaster after school closes.

The class-pin, this year, was an usually pretty one, perhaps the prettiest ever worn by a graduating class of our school.

Miss Hall was taken quite ill again on Tuesday a week and was obliged to be absent during the closing days of the term.

The boys have been taking occasional runs to the Log Basin during the past month and they think it a fine bathing place.

Walton Morgan will be one of the number that will spend the summer here. Walton gets lonesome when he is without work.

Anna Robinson's family has moved to Philadelphia and so Anna will not be eligible as a pupil in our Jersey school any longer.

We notice that Miss Foley always has a pretty bunch of flowers on her desk after Helen Hewitt returns from home on Mondays.

Joseph Whalen has made an especial effort to perfect his swimming this spring, his thought being that one of these days he may be going somewhere by water, and the vessel may be wrecked or blown up by a U-boat.

Miss Mary Wood has left us to take a position in the Girard School. The pupils will quite miss her, especially those of her own class.

Catherine Tierney's particular friend Anna has a new canoe; and Catherine expects to spend many a happy hour in it, this summer.

Our new teacher, Miss Anita Miller Lee, has only been with us a month, but is already quite acclimated and thinks very well of our town.

In our game in Pennington on the 1st. We lost by the score of 13 to 0. Thirteen was a very unlucky number, but not to the Pennington boys.

Our Boy Scout troop, with Mr. Sharp as Scoutmaster has been quite a success, its hikes especially being a source of great enjoyment to the members.

The moving pictures in our chapel on Saturday evening were educationally, artistically, and as an entertainment, quite up to the usual high standard.

Mrs. Kathryn Whelan, mother of our Mrs. Edwin Markley, passed away on the morning of the 11th, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Markley and the others of her family have our sincerest sympathies.

The honor of having John E. Gill as a guest and orator at a school commencement is a rare one, but it was ours, and you can not blame us for being a little "chesty" over having so distinguished a friend.

To send to the bottom a ship containing 160 tons of bacon or one carrying \$50,000 worth of sugar seems like dreadful waste. It would not have seemed so bad if the Germans had eaten it when they captured it.

The news has recently reached us that Harry Dixon and Otto Reinke have taken up their residence in Detroit where the former is working at the Wagner Electric Co., and the latter with Grisworld and Co. making automobiles.

Saturday, the 8th, was a day long to be remembered by the members of the Girls' Athletic Association. They took the trip to Philadelphia by boat and spent the mid-day hours among the big stores of the great Quaker City. They did not encounter a single U-boat, but some of them got quite sea-sick.

Do you know what is meant by "a sweet tooth". It is not exactly a disease; certainly not quite so bad as traumatic neurosis or appendicitis. Yet, it is an entity, and, would you believe it, in spite of all Dr. Barwis's endeavors, nearly every one of our pupils has a chronic case of it. The matter was finally called to the attention of Mrs. Pope, who succeeded where all others has failed. She bought a whole case of sweets, of certified goodness, and turned them over to Miss Koehler, Anna Robinson, Esther Woelper, Mr. Gompers, Tony Tafro, Edward Scheiber, Edward Matthiason, Joseph Pingiatore, Michael Uhrin and William Tuma who opened a dispensary and started business. The whole stock was disposed of in a few days, the suffering occasioned by the "sweet tooth" was quite alleviated and the Red Cross profited to the extent of over fifteen dollars.

There probably never was a more appealing hymn written than "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." If one carries out the spirit of this hymn, no matter how obscure or little the corner, he does well. Frank Nutt has not the largest or most important corner in the world. It is bounded by the four streets around us and consist only of our lawns and trees, but the way he has brightened it stamps him as a master. If the duties of every one in all the schools for the deaf in our country were performed as he has performed his, the work of caring for deaf children would be about as nearly a perfected one as human nature will permit.

### RED CROSS WORK

The following is a list of the articles turned over to the Red Cross Society during the past month. It certainly shows a most commendable interest, and Mrs. Alvin E. Pope who has directed the work here and the Red Cross Society, of which she is the representative, desire to make especial sincere acknowledgment of the whole hearted assistance they have received from the members of the household and from our little boys and girls:

No. and Article	Name
6 Pairs Wristlets	Emma Allen
3 Pairs Wristlets	Marion Apgar
2 Pairs Wristlets	Helen Bath
3 Pairs Socks	Mrs. Ann Behan
2 Pairs Wristlets	Catherine Brigantie
4 Pairs Wristlets	Josephine Burzynski
1 Pair Wristlets	Anna Bussanich
1 Abdominal Band	Jessie Casterline
1 Pair Wristlets	Jessie Casterline
2 Pairs Socks	Mrs. W. H. Clayton
1 Pair Wristlets	Mrs. W. H. Clayton
1 Pair Wristlets	Mrs. Clarence Cross
3 Sweaters	Miss Ann D'Arcy
1 Abdominal Band	Mary DeLuce
2 Pairs Wristlets	Mary DeLuce
6 Pairs Wristlets	Miss Lillian Downs
1 Abdominal Band	Esther Forsman
1 Pair Wristlets	Esther Forsman
4 Pairs Socks	Miss Amy Hales
1 Sweater	Miss Amy Hales
2 Pairs Wristlets	Margaret Kluin
1 Pair Socks	Miss Mary Koehler
1 Pair Socks	Miss Anita Lee
1 Abdominal Band	May Lotz
1 Pair Wristlets	May Lotz
1 Pair Wristlets	Miss Alice Mackie
3 Pairs Wristlets	Blanch Martin
1 Pair Wristlets	Margaret McCloud
1 Sweater	Miss Mary Morgan
2 Pairs Socks	Miss Mary Morgan
1 Pair Wristlets	Mrs. Laura J. Pope
1 Sweater	Mrs. A. E. Pope
2 Pairs Wristlets	Mrs. A. E. Pope
3 Pairs Socks	Mrs. G. S. Porter
2 Pairs Wristlets	Mrs. G. S. Porter
2 Pairs Wristlets	Miss Ruth Rannshaw
5 Pairs Wristlets	Grace Rae
2 Pairs Wristlets	Miss Anna Robinson
4 Pairs Wristlets	Viola Savercool
2 Pairs Wristlets	Miss Catherine Smyth
3 Pairs Wristlets	Emma Stager
5 Pairs Wristlets	Olga Samkovitch
1 Pair Wristlets	Janina Tanajewski
2 Pairs Wristlets	Clementine Teuber
2 Pairs Wristlets	Catherine Tierney
1 Pair Socks	Miss Mary Tilson
2 Pairs Socks	Esther Woelper
1 Pair Wristlets	Esther Woelper
3 Pairs Wristlets	Mrs. George W. Wood
2 Pairs Socks	Miss Dorothy Wrigley
75 Pairs Wristlets	
21 Pairs Socks	
6 Sweaters	
4 Abdominal Bands	

Total 106 knitted articles.

For the fine showing made by our school, much is due to Mrs. Pope, who, by her example and her painstaking instruction has done much towards making the results possible.

# WITH THE SILENT WORKERS

By ALEXANDER L. PACH



NABILITY to hear brings many adventures to deaf people, and one of the oddest of many occurred a little while ago to one of our eminent citizens whom we will call "Scotty."

The good lady who rules "Scotty's" destinies was confined in a hospital not far from the river front not long ago, and "Scotty" spent many an anxious hour there. One afternoon when the gude wife thought a nap of a couple of hours would do her good, she told "Scotty" to take a walk the while she slept.

And "Scotty" did so. His walk took him to the river front, and, incidentally, the war zone. And not only the war zone, but a big factory turning out munitions, and it was the hour of the shift, and "Scotty" got interested in the manner in which the outgoing and incoming shifts were handled by the soldiers on guard, and the scrutiny made of the war zone permits, every employee had to show.

By this time a guard had got interested in "Scotty", and wanted to know what "Scotty" was doing there. "Scotty" couldn't hear the guard's questions, so he pointed to his ears and explained that he was totally deaf, and was just rubbering around so to speak.

The guard asked for his war zone permit, and "Scotty" had none to show nor could he show any sort of a registration card, or anything else that satisfied the guard who finally called another guard, and "Scotty" had to tell his tale all over again.

Our friend doesn't look at all like anything but an American citizen, but a number of years on a farm of his own, addicted him to the cap habit, and I think the guards suspected him because of the cap. Gunmen, thugs, spies and undesirable citizens generally wear caps, and of course there are occasions when gentlemen wear them too, it is not often that they do in New York City, unless golfing or fishing or something of that sort.

Guard No. 2 was even more suspicious than guard No. 1, and after awhile he took our friend to the Sergeant in charge, who was puzzled by a lot of things, among them the fact that Scotty could talk but could not hear, so he took Scotty to the Lieutenant, and the whole rigamarole was gone through again, when the Lieutenant asked:

"You say you cannot hear, and are an American born citizen, and yet you talk with a foreign accent?"

That was a brand new thing for "Scotty," as he prides himself on more or less correct speech, but there was no answer he could think of, and while groping for a reply to overcome the force of the Lieutenant's blow, the Lieutenant wrote: "This thing is getting too deep for me, we will go to the captain." Go they did, and "Scotty" again unwound his tale of his innocent promenade, and again offered to give telephone numbers which they could call up and verify his story, or send to the hospital a few blocks away, and the captain seemed to think, after all, that "Scotty" was all he claimed to be, and no emissary from the Prussians, and a guard conducted him out and to freedom, with nothing worse than a good scare and a wilted collar, but he still wears that cap, so the lesson hasn't struck home as hard as his New York friends thought it would.

The adventure shows the wisdom of keeping out of the war zone unless one has business there, and a regular government pass, which one can get if he is a citizen, and has rights in the matter.

A recent issue of a New York daily newspaper, bore a display advertisement, asking for deaf men as accountants, bill and entry clerks and the

like, inserted by one of our largest dry-goods houses. Of course, this is a result of the war, and the big concerns losing so many of their employees, they are looking for help from quarters where the draft will not cause loss of trained help.

Considering how recently, the big concerns had to be pleaded with to even consider giving deaf people a trial, it is a reversal of form that, deplorable as are the underlying causes for the demand, is going to widen the field for the deaf in the years to come.

And recently Army aviators have been making tests of the possibilities in having the deaf in their field. A difficulty at present is that between the noise of the motors and the air pressure in high altitudes, hearing aviators and "bombers" have difficulty in co-ordinating in their work, and it occurs to the Aviation officials that if deaf men can pass the surgeons' tests, that they could work together, in teams, and accomplish much more than hearing men, by the readiness with which they can communicate. As a result, the Aviation officials have been inviting deaf young men to the aviation fields, and giving them every opportunity to qualify as cadets in the Air Service if results justify their retention.

While a conclave of the Grand Lodge of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf means a week of hard work for the officials and delegates, the assembly in Philadelphia is likely to be a most interesting one, and one that will attract more unofficial visitors than any of the previous meetings. There will be much to interest and entertain, even the visitor, and though the Atlantic City outing has been called off, owing to the fact that the Government is not permitting any railroads excursion traffic, where such traffic is liable to interfere with the more important haul of men and munitions and food, there will be other points of interest to visit.

The following unique experiences were undergone by a deaf man who can speak excellently, is college-bred, and in every way a gentleman. The discrimination against the deaf is not unusual. The following is his own statement:

"I went to the 23rd Street branch looking for employment, and after a long wait I was admitted to the Secretary's office. Just as soon as I told him I was deaf, his face underwent the changes a guy undergoes when he is opening an envelope that he thinks contains a check, only to find it is a bill. He handed me an application blank asking me a lot of questions, some bordering on the impertinent, and while I filled them out he turned to work on his sermon for the next Sunday, based on the text: "Help one another." I never heard from my applicant again, so I went to 23rd Street where they were a trifle more considerate and put my application on file, and a month later they sent for me and told me they had a bank job for me, upon which I reminded them that I was deaf and asked if the job was of such a nature as would permit of a deaf man filling it. He told me to take the card over to the bank and see for myself, which I did, only to find that the job was for a guard to sit at the bank door, and direct people to the department they wanted. This, of course, is about the last job a deaf man can fill.

"My next experience was when I went to 57th Street to get a room for a few weeks. I applied twice and both times was given to understand that there were no vacancies. The man in charge was more emphatic on this point when I told him of my physical shortcoming.

"Exactly the same thing happened at 23rd Street branch, upon which I demanded the real reason,

and was told that Secretary Farnsworth did not want any deaf men for the reason that 'They could not assimilate with the rest of the dormitory family,' whereupon I told him that they had better change their name to Unchristian Association if in this manner they proposed to make life harder for deaf men who seek its help."

It certainly is strange to find this attitude in New York City, at the Y. M. C. A. in this enlightened Twentieth Century.

Scare-heads in newspapers that have a yellow tinge are being reproduced. One of them tells of a hospital where several thousand deaf soldiers brought home from France are to be taught lip-reading. They refer to the fact that the "hand language" is not to be taught.

The same journals tell of deaf people hearing with their feet. The public believes, marvels, and then forgets which is just as well perhaps.

Watching a celebrated band attached to a most famous school for the Deaf, I asked a long-time friend who has done more than any one else to herald the fame of the school's military features: "Is there a single totally deaf man in the drum corps?"

He turned and asked me:

"What do you mean by Deaf?"

I answered Yankee fashion: "What do you mean by DEAD?"

Then he smiled and told me that all the players were more or less deaf. I got back at him with the dead reference again, and told him that I thought deaf could only have one meaning, and that the utter and total absence of hearing.

Of course, there are times when the distinction cannot very well be drawn, as for instance in the title of a school, but it is understood that a school for the deaf is also a school for the hard of hearing, in all the varying grades that condition obtains, but there is no need to state anything but actual facts when newspaper publicity is given matters bearing on the attainments of the deaf.

As to deaf people hearing through their feet, no one need have any apprehension that a common sight of the future will be shoeless deaf people at musical concerts. In the first place, a totally deaf person cannot hear at all. At least no way has ever been devised, but there are many ways in which totally deaf people may feel sounds. They can feel sounds only, never music. There is a big distinction with a difference in this.

Surely, a man who heard for seventeen years of his life, and who has not for thirty-seven, is qualified to speak on this subject, and these are my credentials in the matter. All that we can feel is vibrations in monotone. Sometimes feeble, sometimes strong, but always the monotone, and never by any possibility music.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that those attending the State Convention on Labor Day in Trenton are kindly asked to bring their lunches, and if a sufficient number will notify me by postal a leading caterer will furnish a buffet lunch at about 50 cents per person. Coffee will be served to all at the school. All of the hotels and restaurants are down town and as the afternoon will be given over to the exercises of the Jenkins Memorial but little time will be allowed for lunch.

It is my personal desire that all who can will attend and try to be on hand promptly at 10 A.M.

Bring your badges of last year as none will be printed for this year's convention as they were printed wrong and will serve for this year's convention.

R. C. STEPHENSON, Pres.



## PHILADELPHIA

By J. S. REIDER



THE FOLLOWING is from the *Evening Bulletin* of May 27th:—

Although she has never spoken a word or heard a sound in her life, Miss Eva S. Ahrens, of Reading, has just won triple honors at the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

The three honors—a remarkable achievement even for a student of normal development—were the Theresa Keehnie Scholarship, the Elizabeth Duane Gillespie third prize and honorable mention in the Herbert D. Allman prize contest. Miss Ahrens specialized in wall paper and carpet designs, and experts in both lines say that her talents are unusual.

Not content with completing the regular public school course in Reading, with being graduated from the High School "with merit," and with winning signal honors at the Philadelphia institution, Miss Ahrens intends to take courses at other schools which will perfect her training. Though both deaf and dumb, she is expert at lip reading, and her mind is unusually keen.

Miss Daisy B. Keim, a schoolgirl friend, has been her constant companion both in the public schools and at the School of Industrial Art.

In accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson, Memorial Day (May 30,) was observed at All Souls' Church for the Deaf as a day of fasting and prayer, for which a special service with Holy Communion was held at 10:30 A.M. A procession was formed in the vestibule and proceeded into the church led by Lay-Reader Lipsett, carrying the Church banner, next by Lay-Reader Reider, who carried the National flag, then by the choir and Red Cross workers, all dressed in Red Cross uniform, then by Reverends C. O. Dantzer, the pastor, and John H. Keiser, Curate of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York, and lastly by the congregation, altogether making quite an imposing little procession. The choir rendered hymn 196 in graceful style, and the Rev. Mr. Keiser preached a splendid sermon on the significance of the new Memorial Day. Then came a solo in signs, (if we may use such a term) by Mrs. D. Speece, being a special hymn for our soldiers at the front and the same favorite hymn used at present in the churches of Europe. The service came to a close after the celebration of Holy Communion and several special prayers prepared for the day.

The Red Cross workers remained at the Church all the afternoon to continue their regular weekly work for the organization.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the Rev. John H. Keiser on his appearance at All Souls' Parish House to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Men's Club on Wednesday evening, May 29th. His subject was "German Crimes in France and Belgium," and, coming in the closing days of the War Chest drive, it was very timely. Besides it was a singular presentation of an array of facts or crimes that made trouble indeed seem stranger than fiction and brought home to everyone as nothing else could the duty of supporting the Government in its great fight for humanity. Rev. Mr. Keiser remained in the city until the following Friday morning as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Sanders.

On May 22nd, Miss Ellen Milnor Franklin passed away at the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown. Although living in retirement since she relinquished her position as a teacher of the deaf, which she was forced to do about ten years ago by failing vision, she was very well-known and one of the most highly respected deaf persons that ever lived here, being also connected with a very respectable family. Her home was at Tenth and Market Streets, which has long since ceased to be a residential place and today is one of the busiest corners in Philadelphia. Most of her early education was obtained at the Bartlett School, a private school where other deaf of well-to-do parents attended, one

of them being the late Henry J. Haight. She became a teacher and was last connected with the Kansas School and before that with one other Western school, the Faribault (Minn.) School, we believe. Naturally, she returned to her native city after quitting teaching. With the death of her last remaining and favorite brother, Dr. George Franklin, who was killed by an automobile while crossing Broad Street one evening about a year ago, Miss Franklin was left with only one near relative, a brother living in Kansas, and, about six months ago, owing to the condition of her eyes, she was induced by friends to become a pay-resident of the Home, to which she reluctantly consented. There is no doubt that the care and solace which she enjoyed there in the short time of her stay and during her last illness were a very great comfort to her. She had been ill for some time and her death was caused by uraemic position and other complications. Had she lived till July 24th, next, she would have been seventy-four years old. Her funeral took place from the Home on the 24th of May, the Rev. C. O. Dantzer officiating, and interment was in West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, in the lot of her brother, Dr. Franklin.

Clifford Levering Shepherd, of whom a little sketch was presented in the April WORKER, gave his deaf father a surprise visit last May 14th and was in turn surprised by his "dad," who gave him a beautiful wrist watch of which he is very proud. Clifford's present whereabouts are unknown to his father, who assumes that he must have gone "over there."

One of our deaf who is making good is Mr. Carl Bohner. He graduated from the Mt. Airy School, the Altoona High School, and the Ohio State University, and, after a successful civil service examination, was appointed a chemist in the metallurgical department of the United States Steel Co. He will be engaged on Government work and receive good pay.

Mr. Frank J. Kuhn has recently taken possession of a fine home in Olney, which he purchased. Mr. Ernest Brookbank has also bought a home at Juniata Park, a suburb of Altoona, Pa. Both of these persons are graduates of the Mt. Airy School and making good.

Philadelphia is ready. The arrangements for the seventh triennial meeting of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf at the Adelphia Hotel, July 1 to 6, are about completed. The task of making preparations that are calculated to reflect dignity and credit upon the greatest organization of the deaf of America is by no means an easy one in time of peace and a doubly hard one in time of war. The original plans of the Committee on Arrangements were to make this meet a very enjoyable one *with the least expense* to the visitors, but a series of setbacks left it no choice but to do what it can afford. We are all alike subject to war conditions.

According to reports that are circulating, the wages that are paid to the deaf for skilled labor may be said to have reached high water mark. There are not a few of them, too, who are benefitting by the conditions prevalent. Of the deaf who work in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops and newspaper offices of Altoona four receive as high as \$160 per month; one \$150; three \$125; one \$115; and one close to \$100. Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Steelton, Bethlehem, Chester, and Philadelphia, have, no doubt, also well-paid workmen. We have known for a while that there are quite a number of deaf workmen here whose wages exceed \$100 per month. And some who do piece work get much higher wages.

In subscriptions and investments in Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, Red Cross and War Relief Work the officers, teachers and pupils of the Mt. Airy School have so far totalled \$23,184.58. In view of it, the Board of Directors, at its May meeting, expressed its appreciation by a resolution.

Mr. Norman K. Merrell, of the U. S. S. Orizaba and the son of deaf parents, whose home is in St. Louis, Mo., visited All Souls' Church for the Deaf on May 9th. He was in the uniform of a sailor and, understanding the sign-language, soon made friends with the deaf here. He said that when his cruiser stopped a while at any place he liked to hunt up the deaf people. He expects to get to Hoboken, N. J., next.

The thirty-second meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf will be held in the city of Reading on August 29-31, 1918. It is to be the first biennial business meeting since the change was decided on two years ago. It is expected that the last day, August 31st, will be devoted in part or wholly to social features. And as the following Monday, September 2nd, will be Labor Day, a goodly number of members of the Society and visitors may be expected to prolong their stay in Reading on that day. The Berks County Local Branch will undoubtedly arrange for an enjoyable holiday.

Considerably over one hundred deaf persons of Philadelphia bought one or more Third Liberty Loan Bonds, mostly on the weekly installment plan, which is a pretty good showing for this locality. It seems fair to assume that the deaf in other parts of the State also did their bit, so that the grand total of subscribers may be larger than we think. One thing that we may be sure of is that the deaf are catching on to the thrift habit as never before. That is very good, but it will be better if all will try to keep it up after the war. We once read a little story about Mr. Rockefeller. A young lady of the Sunday School which he attends when living in Cleveland once pleadingly asked him *how* he made so much money; but, instead of talking business, investments, etc., the Oil King said simply "Save your pennies."

Anent the above, we may state that Mr. Harry E. Stevens is Chairman of a special committee that solicited subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan from the people of all Souls' Parish who found it more convenient to subscribe through the parish committee. This committee was appointed by the Pastor of All Souls' Church at the request of the District Committee of Episcopal Clergy. The committee has a long list of clients whose interests it will continue to look after until the bonds subscribed for are paid in full. The work is rather burdensome, but Mr. Stevens seems to regard it a pleasure to give his services for such a purpose.

At All Souls' Church for the Deaf, on April 7th, Harry Lane Stull was baptized and Ammet Puryear on April 28th, both by Rev. Mr. Dantzer. On Sunday afternoon, May 11th, Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander visited All Souls' Church and confirmed the following class: Charlotta Isadora Underwood, Alice Susie Underwood, Susie Hubert Powell, Ellen Victorlia Orberg, Marie Margaret Morris, Lillian Price Leaming, Reno Bice, Trina Katherine Horlbogen, Muriel Trent Gillmore, Robert John Robinson, John Garvey, Harry Lane Stull and Ammet Puryear. The Bishop preached an inspiring and helpful sermon which was interpreted by Mr. Joseph Lipsett.

# NADFRATITIES

By J. FREDERICK MEAGHER

## "CRAZY!"



DON'T know if I should feel insulted and be angry, or feel complimented and be happy. The other day one of the boys here said that in a few years I'd be as crazy as Meagher!! Jim may be crazy, but there is method in his madness. Crazy like a fox, huh, Jimmie?—H. O. Schwartzlose in Journal.

Me crazy? Why, sure if its crazy to cite  
Deaf folks just as good as the folks who can hear.

Me crazy? Yes, yes, if its crazy to write  
Employers to place us at lathe and at gear—  
The worth of a workman lies not in his ear  
For Edison's deaf! Is it crazy to fight  
Each petty oppression, injustice and wrong  
We deaf now endure; to strike for our right  
Thru platform and press, and thru story and song?

Me crazy? Well, yes, if its crazy to brag  
Of each new success that a Nad-frat has won;  
For plenty of knockers are waiting to dag  
Thru mire and mud all the deeds ye have done.  
I'm crazy to portray, with poem and pun,  
The fact that we deaf are the salt of the earth;  
(Since little of mirth from our drab lives we drag  
And sorrow is had for the asking) in mirth  
To tell of our triumphs—a crazy young wag.

"You're crazy" they said of Columbus and Bell,  
Mark Twain and old Socrates and Shakespeare,  
in fine;  
The Wright boys, Glenn Curtiss and Fulton as well—  
E'en Gibson and Tilden with genius divine—  
All leaders were "crazy" whatever their line,  
And yet on Fame's pages their records shall dwell.  
So, friend of Francisco, rejoice and be glad  
When folks call you "crazy," end not your gay spell  
And you may be famous, my merry young lad.

...  
This "work or fight" edict should be rigorously applied to peddlers and impostors.

...  
The mecca of the deaf in Chicago, the fourth largest city in the world, is probably All Angels Episcopal Church, 6122 Indiana Avenue—reached by taking the Jackson Park elevated to Sixty-first street, then walking two blocks East.

The grounds and edifice are owned by the deaf, there being but \$200 still to pay on the place valued at \$25,000.

Besides a large chapel, with stage for small dramatic sketches, sermons, etc., there are a smoking room, ladies sewing room, bath rooms, rector's study, and an extra large assembly room in the basement,—equipped with pool table, rostrum, reading table plentifully supplied with pictorials and magazines from the various state schools for the deaf, and checker and chess paraphernalia. At this last named pastime some of the parishoners have shown sufficient skill to meet such world-renowned chess masters as Marshall, Capablanca, etc.

Just in the rear of this assembly room is a well-equipped kitchen where the ladies of the parish take turns in preparing the menu for the regular Wednesday night suppers, served to all comers at a quarter a plate—and well worth the money. Wednesday and Saturday nights always see a large crowd at this social center, whether there is anything special on the program or not.

In the basement is the printing plant of the rector, Rev. George Frederick Flick, who recently

celebrated the tenth anniversary of his pastorate. Here programs, etc., are run off, including a church leaflet replete with parish news.

The social life is not confined to the parishoners, but is open to everyone of whatever creed or previous condition of servitude—some of them are worth hundreds of thousands, while the total cash resources of others resemble a cipher with the rim knocked off. Aside from the Sunday services and the regular Wednesday and Saturday night gatherings, there are countless special occasions—dances, card parties, stereopticon exhibitions, meetings, debates, mock trials, dramatic sketches, and so forth and infintum.

Rev. Flick is senior Grand Trustee of the N. F. S. D., and the lay reader is Assistant Grand Secretary Edward Rowse of the same organization. Needless to state, both are also Nads.

...  
For a deaf man to be turned down on applying for positions as teacher in carpentry at state schools for the deaf, and then to be appointed "instructor of manual training" in a large high school for the hearing, is the latest version of the ancient axiom: "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

Tom L. Anderson, the little lame hero who alone of the student body at Gallaudet college in 1911, breasted the treacherous Potomac in a vain effort to save Baxter Mosey, amateur lightweight wrestling champion of the South, is the individual to earn this distinction. He is on the faculty of the high school in Omaha, Nebraska.

Then, too, quite a number of years ago, Douglas Tilden (the only deaf-mute in "Who's Who") was a fullfledged professor of sculpture in the University of California. This spring, he applied for a position as teacher in a state school for the deaf. To date no word of his being accepted has reached this region.

Which brings to mind the famous epigram of the late Anson R. Spear: "The Deaf are not discriminated against, except in Schools for the Deaf."

...  
Four members of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf are in the United States Army.

Three of them are but slightly hard of hearing. The fourth is as deaf as a door-post. He is J. E. Boden, Sacramento, California, a member of San Francisco division, now stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, with Company A, 49th, Engineers. He details his experience as follows:

"In the first draft I was placed in the fifth class, later I was called again by the draft and they put me in the first class for special military service on account of my being a skilled machinist, so I wrote to Washington for enlistment in the 31st Engineers, but got an induction in the 49th Engineers. Three days later I got the answer to my letter ordering me to report to the 31st Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but I preferred the 49th. On April 26th, I reported at Fort McDowell, San Francisco, where I was examined. The doctors held me four days before taking me in the Army. We had a dandy trip from California to Washington, D. C., being five days on the tourist car holding thirty of us comfortably.

"I do not know what they are going to do with me. We have a full company now. I do not drill all the time, only when we are going on a march, or exercising. I am pretty clever at lip reading.

"The 49th Engineers are mechanics for active service in France—railroad shops and equipment. You see they are sending American locomotive to France as the French locomotives are too slow, and they have to have American mechanists to work them. The 49th Engineers have rifles and drill just the same as the regular Army men. form, and they show me a good time wherever I go. Brother Souder took me around the capitol the other day."

...  
Gallaudet College being invited to send delegates to the recent National Security League Congress at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, President Hall appointed Dr. Dougherty, Rev. Hasenstab, and Rev. Flick to represent Gallaudet.

In such a huge assembly few of the many in attendance could speak. Dr. Dougherty however, sat on the speaker's stand, next to the president of the Michigan Federation of Womens' Clubs who kept him apprised of the proceedings.



ALL ANGELS CHURCH—CHICAGO.

Photo. by H. F. Witte.



## DEAF LADIES OF TOLEDO ENTERTAIN

A Pantomime entertainment and a lecture was given under the auspices of the deaf ladies of Toledo for the benefit of the Red Cross at Kapp's Hall, Saturday evening, March 16th. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and brightly illuminated. A big crowd of hearing and deaf people were in attendance. The attraction for the hearing attendants were four patriotic songs rendered in pantomime, by four deaf ladies dressed gayly as "Columbia" with pretty liberty caps, accompanied by a young lady, Miss Fondeau, at the piano. They were graceful and patriotic spirited.

The renditions were as follows: "America," by Mrs. Opicka; "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. B. P. Green, aided by Mesdames Walton and Opicka in the chorus; "Columbia," by Mesdames Walton and Green, in concert, "We will never let the flag fall," by Mrs. Tucker.

"Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by Lawrence Walton, eight years old, dressed as a little soldier. Then followed the lecture by Mr. C. W. Charles, of Columbus, Ohio, on some "Aspects of the World War." The event was a successful affair. Mrs. Curry, the chairman, and the ladies in charge, Mesdames Hannan, Bartow, Steinwand, Walton, Green, Opicka, Tucker and Miss Hannaford. Five deaf ladies visited the Red Cross headquarters on Superior street and tendered a contribution of \$33.35. The Red Cross officials were pleased and appreciated it. They conducted the deaf ladies through the building and their interest in all they saw, were apparent. A cordial invitation was extended them by the director of surgical dressings to take a table at headquarters and bring all of their members desiring to work, some of them knit sweaters at home, and some go to the Red Cross and work all day on Thursday and sometimes in the evenings for the working deaf ladies. Last week, one afternoon, five of them went there the first time to do surgical dressings and it was very interesting.

Nicknames stick to people, and the most ridiculous are the most adhesive.—*Haliburton.*

## WANTS THE N. A. D. TO DONATE A PRIZE FOR THE FRENCH

The man marked by a X in the picture below, has organized a Sportive Athletic Association, to take in all schools for the deaf.

There is another Association of the Deaf in France called "Sportive Stars." They have athletic contests of all kinds, and ask the President of the National American Association of the Deaf to donate a medal for all kinds of sports—the event to take place on the 24th of November, 1918, for grand prize in honor of Abbe De l'Epee. The meet will occur in Paris. France is divided in to four districts by the two associations—French Sportive Associations—viz:—Lyons, Bordeaux, Rheims and Marseilles.



Standing from left to right—Mesdames W. Barton, F. Walton, M. Steinwand, B. P. Green, A. Tucker, J. Opicker, D. Hannan and Mrs. J. Curry, (Chairman) sitting

## DEAF-MUTE BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT

The "Blacksmith and Wheelwright" magazine of New York City had an article, "A Handicap Overcome," with cut, about Mr. W. N. Dolph recently, which follows:

The business card of Mr. W. N. Dolph, of Schen-



W. N. Dolph and His Shop

ectady, N. Y., illustrates very nicely the mechanical ability of a man seriously handicapped through life, accomplishing what many blacksmiths with full power oftentimes lack. That is, the qualifying skill to perform any job that comes to his shop in a thorough and workmanlike manner. He does general blacksmithing, horseshoeing and wagon work,

spring welding and brazing, machinery of every description repaired, auto and motorcycle repairing and acetylene welding.

Mr. Dolph was born in Wayne County, Pa., sixty-four years ago. When five years of age he was stricken with scarlet fever, which left him totally deaf and dumb, and he has remained so ever since. His parents sent him to the Philadelphia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, where he was educated. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm a few years and eventually secured a job in a local blacksmith shop. In a few years he bought out the shop, and later removed to Wymart, Pa., where he built up a splendid business, giving employment to four men and utilizing three buildings. An unfortunate fire completely destroyed his home and shops, leaving him nearly penniless, as he carried no insurance. As the owners refused to rebuild, he was forced to seek a new location, which he found in Forest City. A short time there convinced him it was no place for an ambitious man. About nine years ago he was persuaded to remove to Schenectady, where he bought out his present shop, and today his reputation as a skilled workman, coupled with his affliction, extends throughout the country. He is an intelligent reader, and finds *The Blacksmith and Wheelwright*, which he has studiously read for over twenty-five years, of valuable assistance, and owes many useful ideas to its columns. He owes his continuous good health to his exemplary habits, as he neither drinks, smokes nor chews, and he has never been known to even swear.

In 1881 he married a schoolmate who was educated at the same institute. She was born deaf and dumb, of Welsh parentage, but came with her parents to this country, when seven years of age. They have two daughters, both of whom were born normal. A liberal education was bestowed upon them, each finishing with a business college course and finding employment with the General Electric Co. of Schenectady as stenographers. Later they were employed at the State Capital building at Albany. The elder daughter is now married, while the younger is an instructor in the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The cut shown here shows part of his shop. He was given the task of lengthening the height of the motor body of the "racer" car, by five inches, and making wind shield enclosure in front and sides of the car for transcontinental trip to California by a young college student.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.—*Demosthenes.*

The doctrine of chances is the bible of the fool.—*Anon.*

# STRAY STRAWS

By E. FLORENCE LONG

## KEEP SWEET, KEEP MOVIN'

Homely phrase of our southland bright—  
Keep steady step to the flam of the drum;  
Touch to the left—eyes to the right—  
Sing with the soul tho' the lips be dumb.  
Hard to be good when the wind's in the east;  
Hard to be gay when the heart is down;  
When "they that trouble you are increased,"  
When you look for a smile and see a frown.  
But  
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

Hard to be sweet when the throng is dense,  
When elbows jostle and shoulders crowd;  
Easy to give and to take offense  
When the touch is rough and the voice is loud;  
"Keep to the right" in the city's throng;  
"Divide the road" on the broad highway;  
There's one way right when everything's wrong;  
"Easy and fair goes far in a day."  
Just  
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

The quick taunt answers the hasty word—  
The lifetime chance for a "help" is missed!  
The muddiest pool is a fountain stirred,  
A kind hand clinched makes an ugly fist.  
When the nerves are tense and the mind is vexed,  
The spark lies close to the magazine;  
Whisper a hope to the soul perplexed—  
Banish the fear with a smile serene!  
Just  
"Keep sweet and keep movin'."

—Robert J. Burdette.



AM not in any sense posing as the champion of pure oralism, nor denying that certain things Mrs. Terry says are true, but my sense of fairness and justice revolts within me when she says, that, "in place of the old time promising, capable graduate of the Combined System we now have the timid, blank-faced oral graduate, who, alas? in too many cases answer accurately to the description of 'respectable idiot' and that in place of the 'Old Guard,' now fast passing away, we have 'men and women strangers to the deaf, wholly out of harmony with our dearest, sincerest, impartial views affecting the welfare of our kind.'"

There is no doubt our views are very partial—as much or more so than those of "our friends, the enemy," but that is not the point I have in mind just now. The characterization of the oral graduate as "timid, blankfaced, etc.," is rather too strong. No doubt Mrs. Terry, in her earnest advocacy of the cause we all have much at heart, was carried away with the intensity of her feeling and let her rhetoric play havoc with her ideas, for we are sure Mrs. Terry has herself met some very intelligent and well informed oral graduate and it is an uncalled-for slur on the many to hold up one or two as examples. Just as much so as when the deaf are all classed as feeble-minded because some of them are so and can not learn to speak.

We certainly will never gain friends for our own cause by wholesale denunciation of a very excellent method, nor by abuse of the men and women who are in all sincerity trying to teach by that method. That there are certain faults in the method, we all agree, that it is very often abused and that crimes are committed in its name of freedom, we all know—none more than some of the oralists themselves. But we can gain converts to our cause by diplomatically showing them up and pointing them out in a logical manner than by calling names.

There was no more earnest advocate of oral teaching than Dr. Gallaudet himself. Dr. Currier, Dr. Westervelt, Dr. Wilkinson—those of the "Old Guard" whom Mrs. Terry mentions were all exponents of oral teaching. And the deaf have no more earnest and sincere friends than Dr. Coruter, Dr. Bell, Miss Yale, Mr. Booth, and others of the "New Guard." We may differ with them in

certain of their views but they are all those who will listen to temperate objection to them.

I have been teaching for many years and have had ample opportunity to get information first hand. The past few months I have been teach-



Two Pup'ls of the Nebraska School for the Deaf in a Patriotic Play given by the Older Pupils



Miss Stacia Ruta, an energetic Red Cross Worker and Assistant Domestic Science Teacher at the Nebraska School, wishing to be a Soldier and go Gunning for Boches

ing in the Omaha school which is supposed to be very much pre-oral and among the oral classes I have not yet beheld any "blank-faced" "respectable idiots." The Nebraska is in reality a Combined School and the oral work therein and that in its sister school across the river is carried as far as reasonable results warrant and no more.

Ex-President Howard in his address at Hart-

ford went clearly on record as favoring the segregation of younger children in the oral department and such is the policy advocated by Combined System heads and others with practical experience in schools and this idea is not all incompatible with advocacy of the Combined System.

*The Annals*, a magazine as old as the profession of teaching the deaf (in the United States) almost, champions the Combined System. What need of another? What we need is not more literature for and by the deaf but more for the hearing about the deaf. Regular magazines now in circulation among the hearing are the medium for such literature and not a special magazine circulating among a deaf constituency.

The Iowa School has been the originator of many progressive ideas under Superintendent Rothert, who next fall will begin his 29th term as executive head of the institution. Supt. Rothert's latest idea is an "Extension Department" which will be conducted along lines of this kind of work in schools and colleges. It will be in the nature of a correspondence school for those who can not, for some good reason, attend school or who need help after leaving the school here. The *Hawkeye*, in working the announcement, further outlines the work as follows:

"A department, which by correspondence, would give instruction in the several branches taught at school, especially language and arithmetic. Letters, compositions, and problems would be invited, corrected and returned. A correspondence school open free of charge to all the deaf children or adults, who, for good reasons, can not attend regular instruction. A question box will be a feature to which the deaf of Iowa can turn for advice and suggestions in many matters in which they may seek information. Legal questions will be referred to attorneys.

"This department will also be open for requests for employment and by inquiry the address of employers, who would be pleased to obtain services of the deaf, ascertained and a list for reference kept—constituting, as it were, an employment agency."

Whether the benefits of this new department are open to the deaf of the whole country or to those of Iowa, the *Hawkeye* does not say. The work is doubtless intended primarily for the deaf of Iowa, but could probably be extended under certain conditions.

I think this is the first instance where a school has made, or will make, an effort to extend, directly, its benefits to those outside. That there is frequent occasion for its need, none will doubt, and the possibilities of the plan are great. The experiment will be watched with interest.

The instructor in sewing at the Nebraska School, who has had charge of the Red Cross work done by the girls of the school, as mentioned in my last letter, tells me that a total of 350 articles for hospital use have been made by the girls under her during this school year.

The college at Washington this year will graduate a class of eighteen, one of the largest ever graduated. In addition, three normal students will receive diplomas from the Normal Department. There are no Normal Fellows. Apparently the fellowships have gone begging the past few years. The only apparent reason is that the profession does not offer sufficient inducements to young men. The distinction between the "normal fellows" and "normal students" may not be clear to some, so I will say, for their benefit, that the "fellows" are young men and women who hold a





Girls' Basket-Ball  
Team of the  
Alabama School

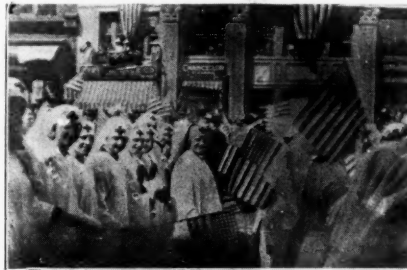
Prominent Alabama  
Deaf on the Steps of  
Johnson Hall



degree from some reputable college, while the "students" are graduates of some High School only. Both are open to hearing students only.

When Dr. Gallaudet organized the department in 1891, it was his design to entice into the profession a number of well educated young men, because their need was apparent. The perquisites of the fellowship was a cash sum of money to help the student,—defray expenses. The first few years saw quite a number of these fellows drawn by this inducement to take advantage of the opportunity offered. A limited number of specially fitted students were also admitted to receive the training. These were in many cases the daughters of deaf parents, or those so situated that they were more or less familiar with the deaf, and needed only the extra training to make excellent teachers of them.

Something like ninety fellows have been graduated from the Normal Department and about half as many students have received diplomas. Among the fellows who have been trained at Washington are names that now are familiar in the profession and who have attained positions of honor and respectability. Among those I recall offhand are President Hall of the college, himself, and his principal of the Kendall School, Lyman Steed;



Deaf Girls of the Nebraska School as  
Members of the Red Cross in the Liberty  
Parade in Omaha last April

three of his professors, Professors Day, Ely and Skyberg. Quite a number have become superintendents of schools, notably, Pope, of New Jersey, Menaemer, of Montana, Driggs, of Utah; Connor, of New Mexico; Milligan, of California; and Wheeler of Connecticut. Scott of Oklahoma and Archer of Texas and Bledsoe of Baltimore are principals. The New York School seems to have had a mortgage on many of the Normals, as no less than half a dozen have been teachers there. The late Dr. Currier used to have a way of going down there every spring and taking his pick. At present, Supt. Gardner has four or five of them, Miss Teegarden, and Messrs. Bjorlee, Iles and Stevenson.

Unfortunately for the good of the profession only about 30 per cent of the normal fellows have remained in the profession. In the case of the feminine portion, cupid has drawn them out, but in the case of men the only answer is that the business world offer much greater material inducements.

The present normal class has only three "students," the Misses Bailey of North Carolina; Miriam Michaels, daughter of Rev. John W. Michaels of Arkansas, and Dorothy Long, daughter of

Dr. and Mrs. J. Schuyler Long of Iowa.

Under the headline, "Deaf Mute Swears and is Admonished by Mute Companion," the Omaha News prints the following joke on a quartet of local deaf men:

Four young men, all deaf mutes, were playing rotation pool the other evening in Herb Garlow's place, 4722 South Twenty-fourth street.

A good gallery was watching the game because there was no talk by the players and many thought it was the old "mum" game.

The players got down to the last ball, which was the deciding one between two of the players. The low man, the youngest of the bunch, had a chance to stick the next low man by pocketing the ball, but he missed.

He dropped his cue excitedly and began the sign language vigorously and displayed some anger.

One of the other mutes ran up to him, grabbed him by the shoulder, shoved him over to the side wall and pointed to a placard which read:

"No Profane Language Permitted Here."

The gallery roared and the defeated man, face wreathed in smiles, bowed politely and was ready for another game.



Mrs. O. Blackenship  
ready with gun on  
shoulder to go after  
the Boches,  
Teacher in the  
Nebraska School

Miriam Michaels  
Helen Bailey  
Dorothy Long  
Three Graces of the  
Normal Students at  
Gallaudet College.  
Taken in the fall of  
1917



Some "High Fliers," at the Kite Tournament held by the Junior Red Cross  
Alabama School for the Deaf



The Bread Line at the Alabama School for the Deaf

## THE DEAF AND THE WAR

**N**OW that we are involved in the great war the strength of the country will be mobilized and applied with the greatest pressure chiefly on two main branches, agriculture and the manufacture of munitions and supplies.

Not being liable to be drafted to the firing line, the patriotic deaf can still help either in the manufacture of munitions or in agriculture. Even though a deaf man is less handicapped in agriculture than in munition making it is the foregone conclusion of those who know the deaf that a greater majority will choose working in a factory to going on a farm and working and learning how to increase the food supply.

The deaf on the average live too much in the present and do not give much thought for the future. They prefer the higher wages in the munition factories, and fail to see that munition making is not a permanent occupation on an extensive scale as in these days, whereas farming is a permanent major occupation; it always was and always will be, and the wealth of a county is always decided by the crops of that country and its colonies. When the war is over munition-making will suffer a slump, and in addition, the home-coming armies of young men hardened and weather beaten—full of fire, resourcefulness and courage,—qualities developed at the front, will come in competition with the deaf factory workers.

To say that the deaf can easily hold their own, shows a bad knowledge of business management. Those who think that the opening of one factory after another to deaf workmen is due entirely to their excellence as workers and not due to the scarcity of workers in the labor market, are not well versed in the subject of labor markets. Where have deaf men ever been preferred to hearing workmen except in instances where the good deaf workmen have been in competition with poor hearing workers?

Deafness is always more or less a handicap and in no occupation is it an advantage over hearing. Where the noise is distracting it is the easiest thing in the world for the hearing workman to plug his ears with cotton. Hearing is the natural state.

There is no school for the deaf on record where the boys are prepared to work in factories as factory hands. The deaf simply drift in there when they leave school as the quickest way to be employed. Their wages at the start are higher than where one has to begin to learn a trade. The ease with which the boys can get work in factories is one of the reasons why they leave school too early. The late Dr. Job Williams who was principal of the Hartford School said, "When our deaf boys leave school for good, there is a happy sense of being free. The petty restraints and discipline of school and teachers are over; a sense of a glorious freedom is theirs. Then comes a sobering experience that lasts the rest of their days,—getting a job and making good at it. And after grinding in a factory or other business for a score or more years, disciplined by rules, by bosses, by human contracts and by the inexorable demands on strength and energy, one's ideas about being gloriously free are changed, and one's school days and untried youth are very apt to seem the real time of freedom."

With the excellent trade departments in all schools for the deaf, it is plain now that a deaf man working in a factory does so because it is his own choosing. It is a good choice when the person is a skilled mechanic, but only a small percentage of the factory hands are skilled mechanics. The deaf who are skilled mechanics go to night schools and study books at home.

Agriculture and munition-making being the most important occupations in the war, the deaf should try to get to one of these main lines of defense so that we can show that the deaf are not always to be seen occupying a minor role in every crisis. Let us show that, deaf though we are, we are still capable and —fit to bear

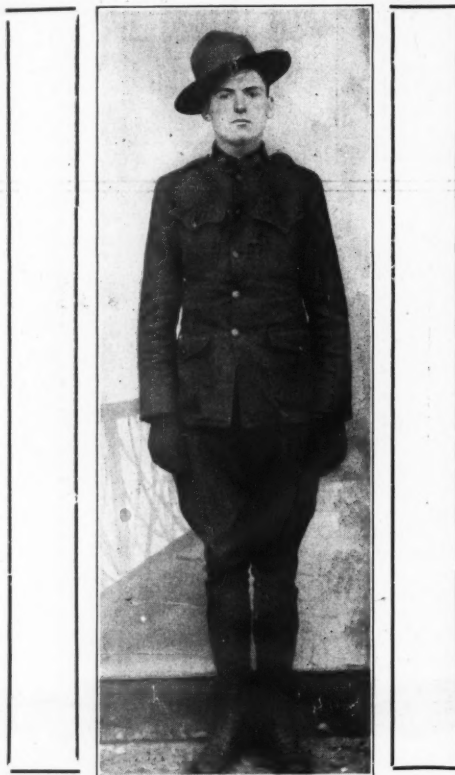
The weight of mightiest monarchies."

—Exchange.

## THOMAS J. MURPHY

Private, Company C, 23rd Infantry,  
American Expeditionary  
Force, France

Brother Thomas J. Murphy, a member of Greater New York Division No. 23, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, probably holds the distinction of being the only deaf man to don the Khaki of our country's fighting lads now across the sea. It will interest Ephpheta readers to learn that, although, as a rule, the deaf are not accepted by



the Army of the U. S. to help in upholding its present struggle for democracy, Brother Murphy was able to pass the examination, and after enlisting in the 49th Infantry in the summer of 1917, training at Fort Slocum, then went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was transferred to the "Fighting 23d, from whence he was not heard from until he reached France with the American Expeditionary Force.

Brother Murphy was born and bred in the city of New York. At the age of a little over six years he lost his hearing and could not speak as well as an ordinary hearing person, so found it impossible to attend public school. He entered the St. Joseph's Institution for the Deaf at the age of eight years. As the years rolled on at the school, his hearing was somewhat improved and he was able to speak fluently. After leaving the Institution he worked with a large leather goods concern, and previous to enlisting in the Army he was offered a position as one of its buyers. Brother Murphy felt that he should serve his country first, and believing his speech and hearing, which has improved a little would help him, he decided to try to be of service to the country which he always loved so well, before he would accept the position.

In a letter to his sister, through whom we were favored with the accompanying photo, he writes that he has had extensive training over there, and expects to be over the top before long. He wishes to convey through this paper his fraternal greetings to his many friends whom he would have written, before leaving for France, but had barely enough time to do so, two days' notice was all he was given before the ship in which he sailed left our shores.—Ephpheta.

## THE DEAF COMING INTO THEIR OWN

From a local in this issue it may be learned what a certain newspaper in this state thinks of deaf printers. There is one of our last year's graduates working in a Shawnee office. A few days ago they called us by phone and asked us to send them another deaf printer. At this time when more and more hearing boys are being called from farm and shop into the army to fight for their country their places must be taken by others, and our deaf boys who have learned to do some useful things well, are in demand. They are going by dozens and hundreds into places made vacant by our soldier boys, and in a large majority of cases, we are sure, they are proving their worth. Wherever a deaf man has landed a job and made good, other deaf men and women, if needed, will follow. Many of our manufacturing and mercantile concerns have been closed against the deaf, and this has even been the case with departmental service under the national government until quite recently. Now, under pressure of demand which is hard to supply, things are changing and the merits of the deaf receive more nearly their due consideration.

But this fact entails a greater responsibility upon the deaf as individuals and upon our schools. The public is disposed, and naturally so, to judge the deaf as a class by individual cases that they come into contact with. Every deaf person who gets a job and gives satisfaction makes a place for another deaf person, every deaf person who fails at his job closes the doors of the establishment where he has failed against further employment of the deaf. Is this not true? We may pronounce such a procedure unjust and narrow, we may rant against it as much as we please, but we cannot easily change it. Are we not ourselves guilty of the same method of judging? We judge nationalities in that way. When an Italian, Irish, Polish, or Mexican workman is spoken of our opinion does not confine itself to the individual case but is colored by our general views of his nationality. So whenever a deaf man gets a job it is his sacred duty to do his level best, not only for his own good but for the good of the deaf generally. He may make or mar the future of many another deaf man. When a deaf person hurts the deaf as a class by rendering poor service the injury does not stop with the firm for which he works; that firm is very likely not to keep its opinion of the deaf to itself but to tell it to others and the others spread it until a whole community is poisoned by a wrong and vicious opinion.

In this connection it is hardly necessary to call attention to the grave responsibility resting upon our schools in the matter of doing their utmost to turn out graduates well-prepared, mentally, morally and mechanically, to hold down good jobs in the trades taught them. Our schools are coming to realize their responsibility in this matter and are gradually but surely improving the equipment of their industrial departments and securing better qualified instructors. But they should keep persistently at it: There should be no let up in speed or amount of such improvement. They should constantly compare notes with each other and get useful ideas from industrial schools throughout the country and from the manual training departments of high schools.

They should encourage their industrial teachers to attend conventions, where they may listen to and take part in well-prepared programs. They should encourage them to visit industrial schools and manual training departments of high schools in good standing, get ideas that will benefit their work at home and put them into practice. Finally, the powers-that-be should be educated to the point where it will not be necessary to use a powerful stump puller every time a little money is needed for some improvement of merit.—Deaf Oklahoman.



## THE JERSEY CORNER

Conducted by Miles Sweeney

**N**EW JERSEY is beginning to realize the imperativeness of a powerfully organized national body. The futility of state organizations has long been manifesting itself, and the cry now is "Join the N. A. D." Already a dozen Jerseyites have responded to the clarion's call; more will follow in quick order, and before long, just as soon as the number sweeps past the hundred mark, New Jersey expects to have a branch organization of the N. A. D.

I venture the prediction that the N. A. D. will eventually be a centralized body with branches all over the country. Unless my dreams mistake me, the headquarters will be at Lincoln, Nebraska. That place answers to our ideal and to our aim. Our ideal is democracy and our aim is to plant ourselves where we can look oralism squarely in the face and ask her whether she believes in making allowance for the other fellow. If she answers in the affirmative, she's for democracy; if in the negative, she's for autocracy. It happens that at Lincoln they're practicing the latter, and under the shade of a name which more than any other stands for democracy. When however we plant our acorn on that soil we will have the satisfaction of seeing pure oralism lead a mushroom existence. Another reason for preferring Lincoln as headquarters for the N. A. D. is that it is located in the middle of the United States—as if it were the backbone of the country. In truth, **democracy** is the backbone of this sweet land of liberty.

At this writing the N. A. D. is still a wayfarer, still without any fixed abode. She has been lagging along for a good many years, been leading a gypsy life for 38 years. No wonder I, a new member, have caught the contagion and cannot resist the temptation to tell somebody's fortune. And seriously, I believe the N. A. D. is going to get married, settle down, have children to the number of 48 branch organizations and outlive Methrselah. Of course, she will have to change her name, unless she wishes to retain the old one for professional reasons, just as does Mary Pickford. Her new name will be, The United Deaf of America. This name is more appropriate; because it specifies the nation within which the jurisdiction is confined. The N. A. D. on the contrary has no reference to any particular country, and can stand for Germany if need be. Quite naturally, a gypsy is without any country.

After having acquired permanent headquarters, the next step is to have salaried officials, men who must give their whole time to the work. Nothing of worth can be accomplished by piecemeal efforts. Yet this is the case under present conditions. The officials are obliged to earn their livelihood elsewhere and this robs them of much time that they could otherwise devote to the interests of the deaf. The work itself is of such a magnitude as to require daily and unceasing attention. It comprehends the gathering and diffusion of every kind of information about the deaf; fighting unjust legislative measures, the impostor, misrepresentation, and unjust discrimination; improving educational, industrial and social conditions; placing the deaf on the same status as the hearing; and, we should add, standardizing the sign language, and utilizing the "movies" for lecture purposes. Of course that is not all; as the organization grows so will its work, and new lines of endeavor will suggest themselves. Indeed, we will have our hands pretty full dealing with the pure oralists. These gentlemen persist in following in the wake of a German professor, and they will perhaps be interest-

ed to learn a German philosopher's estimation of such men. Here it is: "The masters teach in order to gain money, and strive, not after wisdom, but the outward show and reputation of it; and the scholars learn, not for the sake of knowledge and insight, but to be able to chatter and give themselves airs."

A century of deaf-education in America finds pure oralism deeply rooted in the schools. But she dares not show her face; she is content to extend her roots, to lead an underground existence. It will therefore take some digging to find her out, and as this requires much time and trouble, it is likely that another century will elapse before matters come to light. Such is the power the N. A. D. will have to deal with. You remember how great a demand there used to be for Peruna, how great a reputation this medicine made—and then, for obvious reasons, lost all her friends so that today she can find existence only in embittered memories.

The pure oralists shift the blame on parents and the public. They say, "Parents and the public create the demand; we do nothing but supply it." How came parents and the public to demand oralism? Who worked up a demand for Peruna? Whence all those books on oralism one finds at the public libraries? Why the studied iteration about "speech" in the newspapers and not one word about "signs"? Frederic J. Haskin, who has a habit of ferreting after facts, says in his article on the deaf: "As to the correctness of the philosophy promulgated by Dr. Amman and his followers (meaning Heinecke and his train), the school of de l'Epee has demonstrated its absurdity....The fact that the school he (de l'Epee) founded has since become a national institution, using speech exclusively, in no way reflects upon his educational philosophy. Other considerations have brought about this result." What are those "other considerations"? Perhaps we ought not to say, prejudice or self-interest.

The great issue now occupying the world's mind is that of democracy vs. autocracy. The chief living representative of autocracy is the Kaiser. The chief representatives of autocracy in deaf-educational matters are the pure oralists. For, aren't the pure oralists bent on suppressing every method but their own? That is autocracy. The "Combinists," on the other hand, make allowance for all methods, including oralism itself. That is democracy. The one is Prussianism, the other Americanism. The former rests on fraud; the latter rests on fairness. Which shall prevail?

For the sake of a little humor it must be announced that the golden calf and the weathercock are apparently listed among the gods of the pure oralists. Oh, but we forgot to include the chameleon! It is difficult to guess whether they talk camouflage or moonshine. The gentleman who said at the N. A. D. convention, "I am not opposing the combined system" and then "I confess I should like to see every school for the deaf a purely oral school" should have been asked, "and are you sure, absolutely sure, that Saul's armor will fit David"? If he replies "yes," we have a right to exclaim camouflage, and if "no" the gentleman must renounce his confession. For in truth speech is not so fitting to the deaf as it is to the hearing. We wish for something which is as fitting to the deaf as speech is to the hearing; and "signs" beautifully answer our wish.

That "signs" should form the basis of a deaf-educational system is true or how do we account for the fact that they persist despite all efforts to suppress them. Doesn't this fact proclaim "the survival of the fittest"? But what are plain facts to men impervious to argument? Ignorance is innocently blind, but self-interest is deliberately so. We hereby announce that any deaf-educational system having "speech" as its basis rests on a wobbly foundation. It is an imposition on the public and an injustice to the deaf. Speech is not a necessity to the deaf, but a superfluity;

it is a foreign language with reference to them, but not without its uses. Signs on the other hand are a necessity to the deaf; the deaf not only learn faster at school by their use but find them of eminent service in the outside world. To the hearing it is signs, to the deaf it is speech, but to the pure oralists it is fairness that is a foreigner.

But the pure oralists will probably ask, "Why do you accuse us of autocracy when your very efforts show a tendency towards the same thing?" This is a just question and we reply that we have no desire of extending our attacks beyond that form of oralism which is connoted by the word "pure." Remove that thing and oralism becomes a welcome and useful part of the deaf-educational machine; retain that thing and oralism becomes the whole machine itself, and has no more right to be such than mathematics has to be a whole university. This reminds me of Gulliver's description of the Laputians. "In the common actions and behavior of life," says Gulliver, "I have not seen a more clumsy, awkward and unhandy people, nor so slow and perplexed in their conceptions upon all other subjects, except those of mathematics and music (let us say speech and speech-reading). They are very bad reasoners, and vehemently given to opposition, unless when they happen to be of the right opinion, which is seldom their case. Imagination, fancy, and invention they are wholly strangers to, nor have they any words in their language by which those ideas can be expressed; the whole compass of their thoughts and mind being shut up within the two forementioned sciences....Their ideas are perpetually conversant in lines and figures. If they would, for example, praise the beauty of a woman, or any other animal, they describe it by rhombs, circles, parallelograms, ellipses and other geometrical terms, or by words of art drawn from music, needless to repeat here." What a comparison!

Before concluding this essay, I wish to address a few words to every small organization having for its main object the advancement of the deaf. I say, you are wasting your efforts. You are acting as so many detached limbs, which is as much as acting for naught. But organize as a branch of the N. A. D. and though the number of your members be the same your powers will, to say the least, increase fifty fold. Suppose every state has a branch organization of the N. A. D. and that one state should get into trouble, she will have at her back the 47 other state organizations and the brains of the country for good measure. Wake up! Get wise to the game. It is not in numbers but in union that strength lies. Wake up! Remove that Chinese wall—expand. Every state should have a branch organization. The N. A. D. should have at least 25,000 members. Get busy! Don't be a provincial, be a continental. Let every American deaf do his bit and make possible a powerful national organization of the deaf with branches all over the country. Long live democracy and long live the N. A. D.!

❖❖

Don't forget to come to Trenton on Labor Day! The state convention is sure going to be a hummer. We hope by that time to see the war over and Germany licked, but pray do not make war times an excuse for not coming to Trenton. As a matter of fact, the deaf have never been so prosperous as now—thanks to the war. There are rumors that some of them are making as much as eighty dollars a week here in New Jersey these days. But rumors are not to be trusted, and the sober truth is that the deaf are making more money than before the war. That's all, but that ought not to prevent them from attending the 11th biennial convention of the N. J. A. D.

We trust that the "largest ever" will turn out to greet Weston Jenkins in bronze form. We expect for that good man a magnificent reception. We desire to heap honors on him. We are deter-

mined to give his name such a push as to send it reeling into immortality. This is the proper time to do all that; for, were the good man alive now, he would most probably object to being buried under a load of roses—nay, it would be cruelty for us to do so, on account of those mischievous fellows we call thorns. These fellows, ever envious, and bent on making the lives of the good one continuous round of misery, will nevertheless always be met with in this life. They pursue life as a shadow, affecting friendship and companionship when in reality their minds are crowded with red or black designs. Now therefore that the good man is dead we may heap roses on him, car-loads of them if we please; as to the thorns, they have the liberty to do their worst and amuse themselves with fruitless efforts.

❖ ❖

We are surprised to learn that Mr. Harry E. Dixon of Jersey City, N. J., is now in Detroit, Michigan. We do not know whether he is going to stay there permanently, but we do know that a large number of the deaf of New Jersey feel keenly his absence. Good luck to you, Harry.

❖ ❖

With this number the Silent Worker will put on her nightgown. Our pens will remain idle for two months. I therefore take this last opportunity to urge every reader and indeed every American deaf person to "join the N. A. D." Those three words contain whole sermons. Those sermons contain so much that it is perhaps safer to leave them undelivered lest we too should fall asleep with the Silent Worker during the summer months. God forbid! We poor scribblers have done our bit. We have raged and foamed and plagued you with words, words, nothing but words. What is needed now is action; what else, ACTION. Join the N. A. D. This is the big thing. Do it.

The deaf today are in a loosely organized state. As long as they remain so they can accomplish little or nothing. They are like the ocean which, however high and tempestuous the waves rage, the big boat ploughs through at pleasure; now suppose they become like an iceberg, suppose they become united and strongly organized—down goes the Titanic. Get wise! Join the N. A. D.! One last word—JOIN THE N. A. D.!

#### NEW JERSEY PICK-UPS



Deaf Visitors to the Meleg Farm at White Horse, near Trenton, inspecting the peach trees. Everybody in New Jersey knows Clementine, the deaf member of the family

After having travelled in an auto from New York to Washington, D. C., and on his return from the nation's Capitol, stopping at such places as Harrisburg and Philadelphia, the Rev. John H. Keiser finally found time to address a good sized crowd at the New Jersey Deaf-Mutes' Society rooms on the evening of May 11th. He gave an account of

the "Navies of the World doing duty over there." The lecture thrilled the audience who never heard of the good work being done in the way of safeguarding our troops. The account which he gave of the Trawlers was the most interesting.

Mr. Harry E. Dixon, of Jersey City, and Mr. Otto Reinke, of West Hoboken, are at present in Detroit. They are said to be working in an aeroplane factory and from reports received, both like their new surroundings.

The New Jersey deaf are helping to win this war. Quite a number are working at the Standard Aircraft Co. of Elizabeth and are getting wages twice as much as they ever earned. Mr. Julius Aaron and Mr. Philip Hoenig were appointed foremen. Mr. Aaron is an old pupil of N. J. S. D. and a proud father of one child.

As the good old summer time is with us again, there no doubt will be a lot of picnics which always affords a good time. Come one and all, Hudson County boys and girls, and let's plan a picnic for our own in the middle of July. Fort Lee is an ideal spot for such a thing. There is a bathing beach there besides other attractions.

Mr. Frank Hoppaugh is employed as a linotype operator on a newspaper at Morristown, N. J.

A little bird has told the writer that a well known deaf couple residing in Jersey City Heights intend to celebrate their crystal wedding in the fall. PETE.



HARRY S. SMITH

After ten years in the wilds of Colorado Mr. Smith has returned East for a good long visit with his parents in Rosemont, N. J., and incidentally to his old schooltime friends and associates. Mr. Smith has been mentioned in the Silent Worker so frequently during the last twenty years that he scarcely needs any introduction. He is a product of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

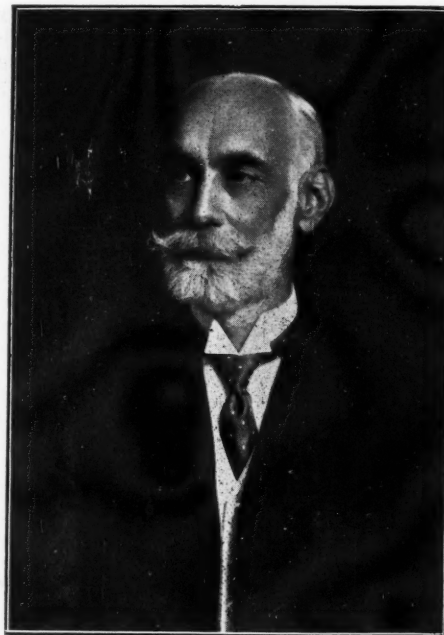


Mr. and Mrs. George Kinsey and a party of New Jersey friends at a dinner party in honor of Miss Virginia Gallaudet, in Woodenhaven, Brooklyn, May 8.

## The Jenkins Memorial Fund

### COMMITTEE

George S. Porter, Chairman  
John Black  
W. Atkinson  
Mrs. M. Glynn  
Charles Cascella



THE LATE WESTON JENKINS

Born December 20th, 1845. Died April 12th, Easter day, 1914.

First Superintendent of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.—1883-1899.

*He made a loving sacrifice of life  
To broaden it for those to whom its gate  
Stood narrowly ajar, made hard the strife,  
With shadowing mysteries of human fate.*

### Bulletin No. 31

Contributions to the Jenkins Memorial Fund was closed with Bulletin No. 29, when the sum of \$197.00 was reached, exceeding the amount (\$185) necessary to pay the sculptor for his work. Since then additional contributions have been coming in all of which has been returned to the senders. DO NOT send any more money.

Mr. Wallace Cook has been engaged to make the unveiling address. He was one of the early pupils during Mr. Jenkins' regime and is well qualified to make an address worth listening to.

Mrs. Josephine Hattersley Stephenson will unveil the tablet.

A note from Mr. Hannan says that he is making good progress on the tablet, and that it positively will be ready for the unveiling on Labor Day unless unforeseen war conditions should prevent.

GEORGE S. PORTER,  
Custodian.

School for the Deaf, Trenton, New Jersey.

Of Interest to ALL the Deaf and General Public  
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Bridgeport, Conn.



## National Association of the Deaf

Organized 1880 Incorporated 1900  
AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE WELFARE  
OF ALL THE DEAF

### Objects

To educate the public as to the Deaf;  
To advance the intellectual, professional and industrial status of the Deaf;  
To aid in the establishment of Employment Bureaus for the Deaf in the State and National Departments of Labor;  
To oppose the unjust application of liability laws in the case of Deaf workers;  
To combat unjust discrimination against the Deaf in the Civil Service or other lines of employment;  
To co-operate in the improvement, development and extension of educational facilities for deaf children;  
To encourage the use of the most approved and successful methods of instruction in schools for the Deaf, the adaptation of such methods to the need of individual pupils, and to oppose the indiscriminate application of any single method to all;  
To seek the enactment of stringent laws for the suppression of the imposter evil,—hearing persons posing as Deaf-Mutes;  
To raise an endowment fund,—the income of which is to be devoted to furthering the objects of the Association;  
To erect a national memorial to Charles Michael De L'Epee,—the universal benefactor of the Deaf.

### Membership

Regular Members: Deaf Citizens of the United States;  
Associate Members: Deaf persons not citizens of the United States and Hearing Persons interested in the welfare of the Deaf.

### Fees and Dues

Initiation Fee, \$1.00; Annual dues, 50c. Life membership, \$25 paid into the Endowment Fund at one time. All Official Publications free to members.

Official Organ: THE NAD

Every deaf citizen and all others interested in the advancement of the Deaf along educational and industrial lines are urged to join the Association and co-operate financially and otherwise in promoting its objects.

Life memberships, donations and bequests towards the increase of the Endowment fund are especially needed and earnestly solicited to the end that permanent headquarters, in charge of salaried experts, may be maintained for the more efficient and vigorous prosecution of the work of the Association.

### Officers

James H. Cloud, *President*,  
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### State Organizer For New Jersey

Through whom remittances for dues, fees, donations and life memberships may be made  
GEORGE S. PORTER,  
School for the Deaf,  
Trenton, N. J.

Join the N. A. D. Do it now.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. R. C. Stephenson, President of the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf, announces that the eleventh biennial convention will be held at the school in Trenton, Labor Day, September the second, nineteen eighteen. The convention will open promptly at ten o'clock in the morning. Several well known educators and workers among the deaf will give addresses. Mr. Pope, Superintendent of the School, has gladly given his consent to the use of the buildings and grounds by the Association that day.

The most important item in the program will be the unveiling of a bronze tablet of our late friend and benefactor, Professor Weston Jenkins.

See Bulletin No. 31 of the Jenkins Memorial Fund for tentative program which will be added to or changed according to developments.

Mrs. Jenkins and her family will be with us, if possible, and will be happy to meet her old friends and the pupils of the school.

The convention is to be the big event of the year in New Jersey, so all should try to be present.

### NEW JERSEY MEMBERS OF THE N. A. D. Bulletin No 3

Beadell, W. W.	Arlington
Breese, Miss Clara	Eatontown
Campbell, Miss Anna	Trenton
Dirkes, Albert E.	Union Hill
Ellison, Arthur	Newark
Gompers, George K. S.	Trenton
Hansen, Hans P.	Hoboken
Hoppaugh, Frank Wesley	Ogdensburg
Kent, Miss Annabelle	East Orange
Metzler, Vincent	Somerville
Nutt, Frank	Trenton
Pease, Lorraine B.	Plainfield
Porter, George S.	Trenton
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Souweine, Mrs. E.	Grantwood
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**T**HE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions:

The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than six years nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or a mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of application and any desired information in regard to the school may be obtained by writing to the following address.

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SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,      TRENTON, N. J.

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